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MR. GLADSTONE'S LETTER.

The Cretans and their Greek defenders have at last found a powerful ally. It has been said that, no matter what the people of the several powers composing the "concert" may think and desire, the selfish interests of their rulers will prevent its effective expression. Mr. Gladstone embodies this fact in the open letter which he has just written to his old neighbor, the Duke of Westminster, when he says:

"These powers, so far as their sentiments are known, have been using their power in the concert to fight steadily against freedom. But why are we to have our government pinned to their aprons? The sense of this nation is for them non existent, and the German Emperor would lie well within his limits should he deign to say to us: 'Turkey I know, and the concert I know, but who are ye?'"

And the Grand Old Man, by his letter, seeks to give the people voice, and, by heading them with his own great personality, to render them a recognizable factor in the concert's close corporation.

All the great papers have extended comments on the letter, which is destined to produce such a powerful effect upon the course of events; but while all give more or less full extracts from it, only the New York Sun has given it in full. It is such a very extraordinary production and contains so much of history on a subject that is now engrossing the world's attention, that we surrender much of our limited space in order to give its text in full.

GLADSTONE THUNDERS.

CHAMPIONS GREECE AGAINST THE "CONCERT OF EUROPE"

Special London Cable to The New York Sun.]

At last a great defender has risen up to champion the cause of Greece against official Europe. Mr. Gladstone has issued an address upon the Eastern crisis which is almost a philippic in its denunciation of the concert of Europe and in its defence of the modern David among the nations which has dared to defy six Goliaths. The boldness of the language of the Grand Old Man Militant is almost startling. He does not hesitate to point out the weakness and eccentricities of the German Emperor, and to dwell scornfully upon the policy which allows Great Britain to be dragged meekly in the train of such a man.

Both as an argument and as an appeal this latest, and perhaps last, public utterance of Mr. Gladstone cannot fail to have a tremendous influence in shaping the English policy in the great crisis which apparently is no nearer a solution than when the Greek army landed in Crete nearly a month ago.

The Grand Old Man's message to his countrymen is in the form of a letter written to the Duke of Westminster. It is to be published as a pamphlet to morrow by John Murray.

FULL TEXT OF THE LETTER.

The following is the full text:

"My Dear Duke of Westminster:—Had we at the present date been in our ordinary relation of near neighborhood, you would have run no risk of being addressed by me in print without your previous knowledge or permission. But the present position of the Eastern question is peculiar. Transactions—such only for the moment I am content to call them—have been occurring in the East at short intervals during the last two years of such a nature as to stir our common humanity from its innermost recesses and to lodge a trustworthy appeal from the official to the personal conscience. Until the most recent dates these transactions had seemed to awaken no echo save in England, but now a light has flashed at least upon western Europe and an uneasy consciousness that nations as well as cabinets are concerned in what has been and is going on has taken strong hold upon the public mind, and the time seems to have come when men should speak or be forever silent.

"My ambition is for rest, and rest alone. But every grain of sand is part of the seashore, and, connected as I have been, for nearly half a century, with the Eastern question, often when in positions of responsibility, I feel that inclination does not suffice to justify silence. In yielding to this belief I keep another conviction steadily in view, namely, that to infuse into this discussion the spirit or language of party would be to give a cover and an apology to every slipshod and unmanly mind for refusing to offer its tribute to a common cause, and I have felt that, taking into view the attitude you have consistently held in our domestic politics during the last decade of years, I can offer to my countrymen of all opinions no more appropriate guarantee of my careful fidelity to this conviction than, if only by the exercise of an unusual freedom, to place the expression of my views under shelter of your name.

THE DISCORD OF THE POWERS.

"It is more easy thus to forego the liberty and license of partisanship because it is my firm inward belief that the deplorable position which the concerted action or non-action of the powers of Europe has brought about and maintained has been mainly due, not to a common accord but to a want of it; that the unwise and mistaken views of some of the powers have brought dishonor upon the whole, and that when the time comes for the distribution with full knowledge of praise and blame it will not be on the British Government or on those in sympathy with it that the heaviest sentence of condemnation will descend. Let us succinctly review the situation.

"The Armenian massacres, judiciously interspersed with intervals of breathing time, have surpassed in their scale and in the intensity and diversity of their wickedness all modern, if not all historical, experience. All this was done under the eyes of six powers, who were represented by their Ambassadors, and who thought their feeble verbiage a sufficient counterpoise to the instruments of death, shame, and torture, provided if in framing it they all chimed in with one another. Growing in confidence with each successive triumph of deeds over words, and having exhausted in Armenia every expedient of deliberate and wholesale wickedness, the Sultan, whom I have not scrupled to call the Great Assassin, recollected that he had not yet reached his climax. It yet remained to show to the powers and their Ambassadors, under their own eyes and within the hearing of their own ears, in Constantinople itself, what their organs were too dull to see and hear.

"From amid the fastnesses of the Armenian hills to this height of daring he boldly ascended, and his triumph was not less complete than before. They did, indeed, make bold to interfere with his prerogatives by protesting or exporting some Armenians who would otherwise have swelled the festering heaps of those murdered in the streets of Constantinople, but as to punishment, reparation, or even prevention, the world has yet to learn that any one of them was effectually cared for. Every extreme of wickedness is sacrosanct when it passes in Turkish garb. All comers may, as in a tournament of old, be challenged to point to any two years of diplomatic history which have been marked by more glaring inequality of forces; by more uniform and complete success of weakness combined with wrong over strength associated with right, of which it had, unhappily, neither consciousness nor confidence; by so vast an aggregation of blood red records of massacre, or by so profound a disgrace inflicted upon and still clinging as a shirt of Nessus to collective Europe.

PHRASES USED TO SWAY THE PUBLIC MIND.

"All these terrible occurrences the six powers appear to treat as past and gone, as dead and buried. They forget that every one of them will revive in history, to say nothing of a higher record still, and in proceeding calmly to handle those further developments of the great drama which are now in progress they appear blissfully unconscious that at every step they take they are treading on the burning cinders of the Armenian massacres. To inform and sway the public mind amid the disastrous confusions of the last two years there have been set up as supreme and guiding ideas those expressed firstly in the phrase 'The Concert of Europe,' and secondly 'The Integrity of the Turkish Empire.' Of these phrases the first denotes an instrument indescribably valuable where it can be made available for purposes of good, but it is an instrument only, and as such it must be tried by the question of adaptation to its ends. When it can be made subservient to the purposes of honor, duty, liberty, and humanity it has the immense and otherwise unattainable advantage of leaving the selfish aims of each power to neutralize and destroy one another, and of acting with resistless force for such objects as will bear the light.

WHAT "CONCERT OF EUROPE" MEANT IN 1880.

"In the years 1876-80 it was the influence of England in European diplomacy which principally distracted the concert of the powers. In determining the particulars of the Treaty of Berlin she made herself conspicuous by taking the side least favorable to liberty in the East. In that state of things I for one used my best exertions to set up a European concert. In public estimation it would at least have qualified our activity in the support of Turkey, which had then sufficiently displayed her iniquitous character and policy in Bulgaria, though she has since surpassed herself.

"When the Ministry of 1880 came into power we made it one of our first objects to organize a European concert for the purpose of procuring the fulfilment of two important provisions of the treaty of 1878, referring to Montenegro and to Greece, respectively. Fair and smiling were the results of our first endeavors. The forces of suasion had been visibly exhausted and the emblems of force were accordingly displayed, a squadron consisting of ships of war carrying the flags of each of the powers being speedily gathered on the Montenegrin or Albanian coast. But we soon discovered that for several of the powers 'concert of Europe' bore a signification totally at variance with that which we attached to it, and that it included toy demonstrations which might be made under a condition that they should not pass into reality.

"We did not waste our time in vain endeavors to galvanize a corpse, but framed a plan for the seizure of an important port of the Sultan's dominions. To this we confidently believed that some of the powers would accede, and in concert with these we prepared to go forward. It hardly needs be said that we found our principal support in wise and brave Alexander II, who then reigned over Russia. Still less need it be specified that there was no war in Europe, though, doubtless, the bugbear would have been used for intimidation had our proceedings passed beyond the stage of privacy; but the effect was perfect—the effect produced, be it observed, on Abdul Hamid, on him who has since proved himself to be the great assassin. Our plan became known to the Sultan, and without our encountering a single serious difficulty Montenegro obtained the considerable extension which she now enjoys and Thessaly was added to Greece.

"But as nothing can be better, nay, nothing so good, as the 'concert of Europe,' where it can be made to work; so, as the best when in its corruption always changes to the worst, nothing can be more mischievous than the pretence to be working with this tool when it is not really in working order. The concert of Europe then comes to mean the concealment of dissents, the lapse into generalities, and the settling down upon negations at junctures when duty loudly calls for positive action. Lord Granville was the mildest of men, but mildness may keep company with resolution, and we have seen how he dealt with the 'concert of Europe.' Very brief intercommunications enable a man of common sense to see in cases where the principles involved are clear whether there is a true concert. But the mischief of setting up a false one is immense. Let us look at it in some of its aspects.

"First the criminal at once becomes aware of it, and sets to work to flatter and seduce the power he may have reason to to suppose best inclined. Secondly, what is the composition of the body? A cabinet can work together because it has a common general purpose, and this purpose has a unifying effect on particular questions as they arise. But the powers of Europe have no such common purpose to bring them together. Lastly, and what is worst of all, this pretended and ineffectual co-operation of governments shuts out the peoples. It is from this mischief that we are now suffering. It is difficult enough for a people to use *ad hoc* a sufficient influence over its own government standing single, but what is our case when we find ourselves standing in the face of our government with five other governments behind it, which we cannot call to account and over which we cannot reasonably expect to exercise the smallest influence. It is time to speak with freedom.

"TWO YOUNG MEN," WHO RULE EMPIRES.

"At this moment two great States, with a European population of one hundred and forty or perhaps one hundred and fifty millions, are under the government of two young men, each bearing the high title of Emperor, but in one case wholly without knowledge or experience; in the other, having only such knowledge and experience, in truth limited enough, as have excited much astonishment and some consternation when an inkling of them has been given to the world. In one case the government is a pure and perfect despotism, and in the other equivalent to it in matters of foreign policy, so far as it can be understood in a land where freedom is indigenous, familiar and full grown. These powers, so far as their sentiments are known, have been using their power in the concert to fight steadily against freedom. But why are we to have our government pinned to their aprons? The sense of this nation is for them non existent, and the German Emperor would lie well within his limits should he deign to say to us: 'Turkey I know, and the concert I know, but who are ye?'

"At the heels of this concert we have plodded patiently for two years, and what has it done for us—done for us, not in promoting justice and humanity, for that question has long ago been answered, but in securing peace? I affirm that with all its pretensions and its power it has worsened and not bettered the situation. When we pointed to the treaty obligations and treaty rights which solemnly and separately bound us to stop the Armenian massacres, we were threatened, by the credulity of some and the hypocrisy of others, with a European war as a certain consequence of any coercive measure, however disinterested, which we might adopt for checking crimes sufficient to make the stones cry out.

"Well, intimidation of this kind carried the day, and to the six powers, in their majesty and might, with their armies numbered by millions of men, and resources measured by hundreds of millions of pounds a year, was intrusted the care of the public peace. It was not a very difficult task. There was not a real breath of war in the air two years and one year ago. Now Turkey has a *casus belli* against Greece. Greece has a *casus belli* against the powers. Turkey may have one against them, too, were it to her interest to raise it. So far as Turkey and Greece are concerned, this is no mere abstraction, and Europe flutters from day to day with anxiety to know whether there is or is not war on the Thessalian frontier. It is surely time that we should have done, at least for the present occasion, with the gross and palpable delusion, under which alone can we hope for any effectual dealing by a European concert with the present crisis in the East. It is time to shake off the incubus and to remember, as in days of old, that we have an existence, a character, and a duty of our own.

TURKEY'S PLACE AMONG CIVILIZED POWERS.

"But then we are told by the German Emperor and others that we can only have reforms in Turkey on the condition of maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. At one time this phrase had a meaning and was based upon a theory—a theory propounded by men of such high authority as Lord Palmerston and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. It was that Turkey, if only she were sheltered by European power from the hostility of her neighbor, was alike disposed and competent to enter into the circle of the civilized powers. The shelter prayed for was assured by the Crimean war. After the peace of Paris in 1856 she enjoyed twenty years of absolute immunity from foreign alarms. In no point or particular save one did she fail of the anticipation proclaimed on her behalf. She showed herself the match for any European state in wanton expenditure and in rapid accumulation of debt, to which she added the natural sequel in shameless robbery of her creditors. It was at the cost of three hundred thousand lives and three hundred millions of money that the question of Turkey's capacity to take rank among the civilized nations was brought to a conclusive test, negatively, through the total failure of the scheme of internal reform, and, alas! positively through the horrible outrages which desolated Bulgaria and brought about fresh mutilation of the territory.

'INTEGRITY OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE"

"It shows an amazing courage or an amazing infatuation that after a mass of experience, alike deplorable and conclusive, the rent and ragged catchword of 'integrity of the Ottoman Empire' should still be flaunted in our eyes. Has it then a meaning? Yes, and it had a different meaning in almost every decade of the century now expiring. In the first quarter of that century it meant that Turkey, though her system was poisoned and effete, still occupied in right of actual sovereignty the whole southeastern corner of Europe, appointed by the Almighty to be one of its choicest portions. In 1830 it meant that this baleful sovereignty had been abridged by the excision of Greece from Turkish territory. In 1860 it meant that the Danubian principalities, now forming the Kingdom of Roumania, had obtained an emancipation virtually, as it is now formally, complete. In 1878 it meant that Bosnia, with Herzegovina, had bid farewell to all active concern with Turkey; that Servia was enlarged and that northern Bulgaria was free. In 1880 it meant that Montenegro had crowned its glorious battle of 400 years by achieving acknowledgement of its independence and obtaining great accession of territory, and that Thessally was added to free Greece. In 1886 it meant that southern Bulgaria had been permitted to associate itself with its northern sisters.

"What is the upshot of all this? That 18,000,000 of human beings who a century ago, peopling a large part of the Turkish empire, were subject to its at once paralyzing and degrading yoke are now as free from it as if they were inhabitants of these islands, and that Greece, Roumania, Servia, Montenegro, and Bulgaria stand before us as five living witnesses that, even in this world, reign of wrong is not eternal. But still it is dinned in our ears from the presses, and indeed from the thrones, of a cotinent, that we must not allow our regard for justice, humanity, and freedom of life and honor to bring into question or put to hazard the 'integrity of the Ottoman Empire.' The great and terrible tragedy of Armenia is, however, for the time, I trust for the time only, out of sight if not out of mind. One hundred thousand victims—such is the number at which they are placed by Dr. Lepsius, one of the latest inquirers whose works are before the world, and who adds to other recommendations that of being a German—have sated for a time even a fiendish appetite. We wait in painful uncertainty until hunger shall return, and in the meantime even a milder phase of Turkish horrors absorbs the mind and rouses the alarms of Europe.

THE CASE OF CRETE.

"Of remaining fractions of European Turkey, the island of Crete has long been one of the least patient under the yoke. It was here, I think, that in one of that series of rebellions which have lately been placed before the public eye through a letter by M. Gennadios, either two or three hundred Cretans, together with their Bishop, driven by the last extremities of war to inclose themselves in a tower, chose to meet common and universal death by causing it to explode rather than to encounter horrors by which, according to Turkish usage, conquered enemies too commonly have been treated. Into one more of these struggles the gallant islanders have now entered. We have perhaps advanced in this discussion beyond the stage which it would have been necessary to enter largely upon—particulars of the Cretan case having been stated with great force in the letter addressed by M. Gennadios to the Times, published in that newspaper on the 15th of February, and still remaining, so far as I know, without reply—but it may be well to point out that the hopelessness of the Cretan case is manifested by a long series of rebellions, in which the islanders, though single-handed, engaged themselves against the whole strength of the Ottoman Empire in a struggle of life and death for deliverance.

"M. Gennadios enumerates the revolts of 1831, 1841, 1858, 1866 68, 1877 78, 1889, and finally 1896. These figures carry with them their own demonstrative efficiency. It is not in human nature, except under circumstances of grinding and destructive oppressions, to renew a struggle so unequal. The details of that oppression and of the perfidy with which the pretended concessions to Cretans were neutralized and undermined, and of truly a Turkish manœuvre, by which a Mohammedan minority was sent on from Constantinople to carry on armed resistance to measures of concession, must be sought in their proper place, the histories of the time.

"This simple aggregate of the facts, presented in outline, once for all convicts the central power and shows that it has no title to retain its sanguinary and ineffectual dominion. It is needless to go further. We are really dealing with a *res judicata*, for thought not of their own free will, the six powers have taken into their own hands the pacification of the island and the determination of its future. But we must not suppose that we owe this intervention to a recrudescence of spirit and courage in counsels that had hitherto resulted in a concert of miserable pol troonery.

GREECE'S SPLENDID COURAGE.

"A new actor, governed by a new temper, has appeared upon the stage; not one equipped with powerful fleets, large armies and boundless treasuries, supplied by uncounted millions, but a petty power, hardly counted in the list of European States, suddenly takes its place midway in the conflict between Turkey and its Cretan insurgents. But it is a power representing the race that had fought the battles of Thermopylæ and Salamis and had hurled back the hordes of Asia from European shores. In the heroic age of Greece, as Homer tells us, there was a champion who was small of stature but full of fight. He had in his little body a great soul, and he seems to have been reproduced in the recent and marvellously gallant action of Greece.

"It is sad to reflect that we have also before us the reverse of the picture in the six powers, who offer to the world the most conspicuous example of the reverse, and present to us a huge body animated, or rather tenanted, by a feeble heart. We have them before us, it is literally true, a David facing six Goliaths.

"Nor is Greece so easily disposed of as might have been anticipated; and what the world seems to understand is this: that there is life in the Grecian matter, that this life has been infused into it exclusively by Grecian action, and that if, under the merciful providence of God and by paths which it is hard as yet to trace, the island is to find her liberation, that inestimable boon will be owing, not to any of the great Governments of Europe, for they are paralyzed by dissension, nor even to any of the great peoples of Europe, for the door is shut in their faces by the 'concert of Europe,' but to the small and physically insignificant race known as the Greeks. Whatever good shall be permitted to emerge from the existing chaos will lie to their credit and to theirs alone.

"Is it to be wondered at that Greece should have endeavored to give aid to the Cretans? As often as they rise in rebellion and their efforts, due to Turkish blindness and bad faith, are encountered by lawless cruelty, they fly in crowds to Greece, which is their only refuge; and that poor country has to stand and stand alone between them and starvation. As to their Turkish masters, it is not to be expected that they should find any cause for uneasiness in such a state of things, for ever since that evil day, the darkest perhaps in the whole known history of humanity, when their star reeking with gore rose above the horizon, has it not been their policy and constant aim to depopulate the regions which they ruled? The title of Turkey *de jure* is, in truth, given up on all hands. In the meagre catalogue of things which the six united powers have done, there is this, at least, included, that they have taken out of the hands of the Sultan the care and administration of the island.

INTERVENTION THUS FAR.

"If Turkey has the proper rights of a governing power, every act they have done and are doing and their presence in Canea itself is a gross breach of international law. It is the violence, cruelty, and perfidy of Ottoman rule which alone gives them any title to interfere. The intention which has been announced on their behalf, an announcement incredible but true, is that when the Greek forces should have left the island the Turkish soldiery, the proved butchers of Armenia, the same bodies and very probably the same corps and persons were to remain as guardians of order in the island. But the six powers have no more right than I have either to confer or to limit this commission unless the Sultan by his misconduct has forfeited his right to rule. Autonomy too, being announced for Crete, and not by his authority but by theirs, Crete being thus derelict in point of lawful sovereignty, does all reversionary care for it fall to the six powers? Are we really to commence our twentieth century under the shadow of a belief that conventions set up by the policy of the moment are everything, and that community of blood, religion, history, sympathy, and interest are nothing?

THE CRETANS ARE GREEKS.

"How stands the case of Crete in relation to Greece? Do what you will by the might of brute power, 'a man's a man for a' that,' and in respect of everything that makes a man to be a man, every Cretan is a Greek: Ottoman rule in Crete is a thing of yesterday, but Crete was part of Greece, the Cretan people of the Greek people, at least 3,000 years ago; nor have the moral and human ties between them ever been either broken or relaxed; and in the long years and centuries to come, when this bad dream of Ottoman dominion shall have passed away from Europe, that union will still subsist and cannot but prevail, as long as a human heart beats in a human bosom.

"In the midst of high and self sacrificing enthusiasm the Greek Government and people have shown their good sense in pleading that the sense of the people of Crete, not the momentary and partial sense, but that which is deliberate and general, shall be considered. The Greeks have placed themselves upon a ground of indestructible strength. They are quite right in declining to stand upon an abstract objection to the suzerainty of Turkey if it so pleases the powers. Why should not Crete be autonomously united with Greece and yet not detached in theory from the body of the Ottoman Empire? Such an arrangement would not be without example. Bosnia and Herzegovina are administered by Austria, but I apprehend that they have never been formally severed from the overlordship of the Sultan. Cyprus is similarly administered by Great Britain and European history is full of cases in which paramount or full sovereignty in one territory has been united with secondary or subordinate lordship in another. I quote the case of Cyprus as a precedent, and I apprehend that so far it is good, while I subjoin the satisfaction I should feel, were it granted me before the close of my long life, to see the population of that Hellenic island placed by friendly arrangement in organic relations with their brethren of the kingdom and of Crete.

"But in thus indicating a possible solution I claim for it no authority. I exclude no other alternative compatible with the principles which have been established by the situation. These I take to be that, by the testimony alike of living authority and of facts, Turkish rule in Crete exists only as a shadow of the past and has no place in the future; and that there is no organ upon earth, subject to independent provisions on behalf of the minority, so competent or so well entitled to define a prospective position for the people as that people itself.

"Further, it remains to be recognized that, at the present juncture, Greece, whom some seem disposed to treat as a criminal and disturber, has by her bold action conferred a great service upon Europe. She has made it impossible to palter with this question as we paltered with the bloodstained question of Armenia. She has extricated it from the meshes of diplomacy and placed it on the order of the day for definitive solution. I can remember no case in which so small a State has conferred so great a benefit.

DON'T TALK OF COERCING GREECE.

"As to the notion that Greece is to be coerced and punished, I hardly like to sully the page on which I write by the mention of an alternative so detestable. It would be about as rational to transport the Greek nation, who are in this as one man, to Siberia by what, I believe, is called an administrative order. If any one has such a scheme of policy to propose, I advise his proposing it anywhere rather than in England.

"Let it be borne in mind that in this unhappy business all along, under the cover of the 'concert of Europe,' power and speech have been the monopoly of the Governments and their organs, while the people have been shut out. Give us at length both light and air. The nations of Europe are in very various stages of their training, but I do not believe there is a European people whose judgment, could it be had, would ordain or tolerate the infliction of punishment upon Greece for the good deed she has recently performed. Certainly it would not be the French, who so largely contributed to the foundation of the kingdom, nor the Italians, still so mindful of what they and their fathers have undergone; and, least of all, I will say, the English, to whom the the air of freedom is the very breath of their nostrils, who have already shown in every way open to them how they are minded, and who, were the road now laid open to them by a dissolution of Parliament, would show it by returning a Parliament which upon that question would speak with unanimity.

"Waiving any further trespass on your time by a repetition of apologies, I remain, my dear Duke, sincerely yours,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

"Chateau Thorenc, Cannes, March 13."

CURRENT COMMENT.

The spread of the use of new words and the revival of old ones, in fact, all that goes to the enrichment of our language, is an interesting study. Mr. Gladstone, in his Crete letter, uses a word which Webster as far back as 1850 pronounced obsolete, "sacrosanct," and behold, already we find it employed, as glibly as you please, in a leading editorial of the New York Times on Wednesday, and in an editoria of the World the same day. No doubt it will come into common use—to signify an extreme state of inviolability. No one yet, we believe, has taken up that other obsolete word used by Mr. Gladstone in the same letter, "worsened"—a Miltonian word, but apparently too common place to attract our greedy philologists like the high-sounding one. Some five years ago, the OBSERVER began to use the word "cleavage" to signify the line of division rather than the act of dividing. It is a word commonly used in the former sense by the better class of writers at the present day in England, but no American dictionary that we have seen gives any other definition than the latter. The New York papers took it up, and now it is in not uncommon use by a class of writers. The word "clever" is now commonly used in the English sense—ten years ago almost never. Presently, do doubt, we will be using "smart" as the Britishers do, viz: to signify becomingness of attire, something like the Parisian's "chic." And so on.

The Mount Lebanon Shakers have recently perfected an ingenious cure for dyspepsia. This Digestive Cordial consists of a food already digestive and a digester of foods happily combined.

The importance of this invention will be appreciated when we realize what a proportion of the community are victims of some form of stomach troubles. Thousands of pale, thin people have little inclination to eat, and what they do eat causes them pain and distress.

This Digestive Cordial of the Shakers corrects any stomach derangement at once. It makes thin people plump. Every one will be greatly interested to read the little book which has been placed in the hands of druggists for free distribution.

What is LAXOL? Nothing but Castor Oil made as palatable as honey. Children like it.

The muzzle ordinance expires on the 15th of April.

ROYAL

BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

Campbellton by 'Phone.

Township Constable Maultsby has had a telephone placed in his house in Campbellton. This is the only private residence in that neighborhood connected by telephone with the city proper.

Dr. Cheshire.

Bishop Cheshire addressed a fairly good number of the alumnæ of St. Mary's and other ladies in the Chapel of St. John's Church Wednesday on the subject of raising an endowment for St. Mary's School. His address was very forceful and entertaining.

Three Congressmen Meet.

In the rotunda of the Hotel LaFayette Thursday morning stood three ex Congressmen of this district—Col. Waddell, Col. Green and Hon J. G. Shaw. It has seldom happened anywhere when three ex Congressmen of the same district have met under the same roof.

At the Graded School.

On Wednesday, in a match on the capitals of the United States, the pupils of Grade 4 were victorious over those of Grade 5. They are to be congratulated as they have just learned the capitals, and this is their first match.

To Work on Harrington Hill.

Emanuel Williams, overseer of Harrington Hill road, has ordered his full force, thirty-four, to assemble for work on the 31st of this month. This will be welcome news to the residents and land owners at the foot of the hill, who are deluged by the great streams that pour down the hill every time it rains.

A Little Wreck.

A flat car on the C. F. & Y. V. loaded with lumber was turned over near the Novelty Works yesterday afternoon. The engine was sending the car slowly around a curve when the trucks refused to turn and the lumber was dumped into the road just as neat as if it had been placed there The car was only slightly damaged.

Death of a Well-Known Negro.

David Cain, one of the best known and most highly respected colored citizens of Fayetteville, died Tuesday evening in the 70th year of his age. He was boss blacksmith at McKethan's Carriage Factory before the war. Up to 10 years ago, when his health began to fail, he was a prominent wheelright. He leaves a widow and seven children.

Death in Texas.

Mr. Henry Currie who, with his sister Miss Ina Currie, visited relatives in this city last summer, died Tuesday at his home in Houston, Texas. He was a young man in the prime of life and his death is a very sad one. Mr. Currie was a first cousin to Mrs. R. M. Nimocks Mrs. R. L. Holland and Mr. Jno. Culbreth of this city.

A Whale of a Rat.

Tuesday night Mr. Chas. Calder, night watchman at the C. F. & Y. V. yards heard a tremendous scratching and squealing in the engine pit, and throwing a light into the hole, he saw a rat that scared him. It took several shots from his pistol to kill the fellow. The body of the rat was exactly one foot long, and it was 5 inches across the back and weighed 3½ pounds. It was probably a warf rat brought here in a car from some seaport town, for such monstrous are not found about here.

Young Perry's Death.

The Wilmington Star contains the following account of the drowning of the young colored boy, Tom Perry:

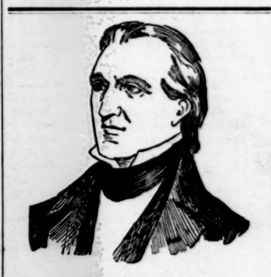
Thomas Perry, the colored cabin boy on the steamer Frank Sessoms, was drowned yesterday near Lyon's landing. He was about 15 years of age and lived in Fayetteville.

The unfortunate boy was standing on some barrels near the starboard side of the boat, when he lost his balance and went overboard. The cook, John Norman, saw the accident and gave the alarm. The boat backed as rapidly as possible, but too late to rescue the boy.

Buchan's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.



Fifty Years Ago.

President Polk in the White House chair,
While in Lowell was Doctor Ayer;
Both were busy for human weal
One to govern and one to heal.
And, as a president's power of will
Sometimes depends on a liver-pill,
Mr. Polk took Ayer's Pills I trow
For his liver, 50 years ago.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

were designed to supply a model purgative to people who had so long injured themselves with griping medicines. Being carefully prepared and their ingredients adjusted to the exact necessities of the bowels and liver, their popularity was instantaneous. That this popularity has been maintained is well marked in the medal awarded these pills at the World's Fair 1893.

50 Years of Cures.

Poor Carlisle.

New York Journal.

John G. Carlisle is either a most thrifty practitioner of Iago's maxim, "Put money in thy purse," or else one of the most unfortunate victims of circumstances known to American politics. His curious reversal of his views on the currency question while Secretary of the Treasury and his connection with the notorious bond deal would perhaps have destroyed his reputation as a statesman devoted only to the public good even had not his first retainer on his retirement to private life come from Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. To this combination of suggestive circumstances is added now the discovery that he has been ecunsel for the holders of the "McKee script," under which a great and valuable slice of Chicago territory, valued at $15,000,000, is claimed.

The scandal already attending this case is so great that the new Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Bliss, has felt impelled to set aside summarily the decision of Land Commissioner Lamoreaux, affirming the rights of the claimants, and order a new hearing. Lamoreaux, in positive violation of the orders of his superior, Secretary Francis, rendered his decision just before the late Administration retired from office, and delivered a copy to one of the parties in interest. The first official notice given to the department was when ex Secretary Carlisle, the very day Secretary Bliss was sworn into office, called at the department and asked that the decision be promulgated. It is almost incredible that his knowledge of the plot was obtained only after his own retirement from the Cabinet.

Few careers which once promised to be great have been so completely wrecked at their close as that of Jno. G. Carlisle. The man who is not true to his own principles is seldom true to the interests confided in him by the people.

"Beauty" may be "only skin deep," but the secret of a beautiful skin is pure blood. Those coarse, rough, pimply complexions may, in most cases, be rendered soft, smooth, and fair by the persevering and systematic use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A Household Necessity.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists. Sold by B. E Sedberry & Sons.

WARNING.

We wish to caution all users of Simmons Liver Regulator on a subject of the deepest interest and importance to their health—perhaps their lives. The sole proprietors and makers of Simmons Liver Regulator learn that customers are often deceived by buying and taking some medicine of a similar appearance or taste, believing it to be Simmons Liver Regulator. We warn you that unless the word Regulator is on the package or bottle, that it is not Simmons Liver Regulator. No one else makes, or ever has made Simmons Liver Regulator, or anything called Simmons Liver Regulator, but J. H. Zeilin & Co., and no medicine made by anyone else is the same. We alone can put it up, and we cannot be responsible, if other medicines represented as the same do not help you as you are led to expect they will. Bear this fact well in mind, if you have been in the habit of using a medicine which you supposed to be Simmons Liver Regulator, because the name was somewhat like it, and the package did not have the word Regulator on it, you have been imposed upon and have not been taking Simmons Liver Regulator at all. The Regulator has been favorably known for many years, and all who use it know how necessary it is for Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Constipation, Headache, Dyspepsia, and all disorders arising from a Diseased Liver.

We ask you to look for yourselves, and see that Simmons Liver Regulator, which you can readily distinguish by the Red Z on wrapper, and by our name, is the only medicine called Simmons Liver Regulator.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

Take
Simmons Liver Regulator

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
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ATTORNEY at LAW,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
OFFICE ON DONALDSON STREET.
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ED. R. MacKETHAN
Attorney and Counsellor.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

COOPER & OATES,
Attorneys-At-Law,
FAYETTEVILLE and C

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....APRIL 1, 1897.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

FOR PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES in 1901

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

THE SOVEREIGN POWER.

We have been writing a great deal lately about the degradation of our electorate which has been taking place since we became a nation, and which found a climax in the crime of negro suffrage. In a country where the people rule, it is of vital consequence that the people be fit to rule. None but a madman would dream of giving the suffrage to the ryots of India, or to the helots (if we may so apply that Spartan word) of Persia and other Asiatic countries. Yet the Indians, the Persians and the other Asiatics are highly civilized in their pagan way. But notwithstanding this undisputed fact—that we would not think of exalting to citizenship those Asiatic races if we owned them as, for example, England does India—we have bestowed the priceless heritage of participation in the sovereign powers of government upon the Ethiopian, who is, racially, a savage, and whom fifty centuries of history prove to be incapable of civilization except in a white environment.

But because we have committed this great crime against God and man—so disastrous to decent government, as we in North Carolina are realizing to-day—is no justification for taking further steps in the same direction.

As any one will see who will take the trouble to study the report on emigration from the United Kingdom, (Reports of the Consuls of the U. S., Vol. XXII, Nos. 76-78, 1887), the change in the laws of the United States that took place after 1860 rendered our country undesirable to the same excellent middle classes that colonized it and swelled its population up to the breaking out of the civil war, and caused it to retain attractions for only the "scum of Europe."

It was against the admission of this undesirable class that the recent immigration restriction bill was aimed which Mr. Cleveland vetoed. But the principle ot that bill remains one of the burning questions of the day, and we rejoice that so able and conspicuous a writer as Mr. Henry White, editor of the New York Commonwealth, should take up the subject. The result of this gentleman's study of the question is embodied in the admirable article which he has written for the OBSERVER, which we subjoin, and which we commend to the thoughtful consideration of all who hope for the preservation of our free institutions.

NECESSITY OF IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION.

The Educational Test.

NEW YORK, March, 1897.

Correspondence of the Observer.

Although there are those who maintain that our social ills have little to do with the subject of immigration, who can watch the large and continued influx of European population without apprehension?

It requires no profound knowledge of affairs to understand that the character of those who make their home among us is stamped upon the community, and that a large number of persons migrating to another locality, not alone to strange lands, must suffer such distress themselves and entail hardship upon those among whom they settle. This result is intensified very acutely where there are already many resident workers without employment, and where business and industries are unsettled. It is argued that there is always room for the industrious and hardy stranger, that they soon become self supporting and produce wealth also for others. This is undoubtedly true under favorable conditions as in the earlier history of our country when productive lands were free or cheap and very little capital was necessary in order to become independent producers or to engage in trade. It was then that our country was joyfully proclaimed "a refuge for the oppressed [but not degraded] of all nations." However if this generous invitation would have been responded to it would have become necessary to shut off the invading millions.

During the past half century a great change has taken place which necessitates also a change of policy in regard to immigration. The independent farmer and mechanic is now the exception. Farming, to pay, must be carried on extensively with improved machinery, and the market prices for his goods are fixed by stock manipulators many miles away. The mechanic has become a factory hand, "a cog in the wheel." That indefinite, but potent thing, called "supply and demand" determines prices and wages. Production has increased many fold but the consuming power of the people which represents mainly wages, is not sufficient to buy what has been made, hence overproduction (?), business stagnation; a lack of balance somewhere. To admit, at least for the present, into this country multitudes of persons, without resources of any kind and certainly without means of employment intensifies the disturbance and invites disaster. The struggles of the wage workers for a higher living, for more independence, for greater opportunities is rendered more desperate by the constant addition of others more helpless than themselves, having no understanding of affairs, and who, accustomed to lower standards of living, make possible the sweat shop and the slums.

It may be true that if the line was drawn before we or our ancestors came here many of us might now be numbered among Europe's proletariat, but that is no valid reason why we, who have struggled to build our homes here, are not justified in guarding ourselves against being overwhelmed by the hapless wanderers from other shores, many of whom are led to break up their homes through the allurements of the steamship agents and others who profit through such distress. Immigration has proven profitable to large corporations involved in a dispute with employees as, for instance, in the notable case of the replacing of the independent and intelligent Welsh and English coal miners of Pennsylvania by the Huns and Slavs.

There is another question involved in this subject: The people here must remain and face the situation and why should not those who flee from their mother country also remain to fight for better conditions at home? As long as America is held before their eyes as a place of refuge, as a vision of heaven, what hope is there for reformation in their own country? In Italy, for instance, the organized working people are trying to discourage emigration for this very reason. Antonio Rubinocci, the secretary of the Federation of Labor of Italy, recently wrote a letter to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, in which he says:

"Italy possesses but a single virtue—her beauties. But, as the stomachs of its millions of inhabitants cannot be filled with sunshine and its beautiful views, our government encourages emigration, and tries ever to keep the servile state of mind among the population, in order to avoid the troubles it creates, and thrusts them on other governments. From our government then, there is no hope. On the contrary all hope lies in the organization and brotherhood of the working people. With such faith in our hearts we mean to dissuade from emigration those unhappy people who may be led to dream to find in far off countries a great welfare and fortune, but owing to the ignorance of language and the difference in manner of working and many other causes, find only disappointment and suffering, and are compelled to work for their subsistence, and become the slaves of avaricious employers, thus injuring their own interest and those of their fellow laborers of your country."

These few expressive lines contain a whole lecture on the immigration question and from the point of view of an intelligent European workingman.

In advocating immigration restriction I do not in any manner sympathize with the narrow-minded, no-nothing spirit, which formerly characterized this agitation, but I do maintain that we are justified at present, as a matter of self preservation, to at least so sift or restrict the immigration that those who do arrive at least come up to the average standard of intelligence, education and morals, and who should also come with sufficient means to enable them to remain independent for a reasonable while. Those who come to settle upon our unused lands, should be particularly favored and welcomed.

We have already established the principle of restriction to the extent of excluding the criminal, the insane and the pauper elements, and working people brought here under contract. We never hear of any one advocating the abolition of these restrictions, but whenever an effort is made to extend the restriction so as to keep out the poorest quality of immigrants, a hue cry is raised against it, particularly by those who have everything to gain by a rise in land values and cheap, servile, degraded labor.

What constitutes undesirable immigration? This is a great question, but we can at least agree that immigrants who are devoid of even a primary education in their national language are the most helpless in a strange country and without the ambitions and ideals of the better educated.

In a republic where sovereign power is vested in the people an ignorant foreign population unacquainted with the institutions of the country is a hindrance and a menace. We spend many millions annually for educational purposes and regard ignorance or illiteracy as a disease to be cured. We bar out some of the physically unfit, why not the mentally unfit? It is an invariable rule that nations having the lowest standard of education are the lowest in the scale of civilization, and the most submissive to injustice and oppression. Contrast the difference between the countries of Northwestern and Central Europe and the Eastern and Southern and you will find this exemplified. What makes the wholesale immigration particularly alarming at this time is that the tide has changed from the former countries to the latter. The hardy, independent and intelligent people who came from England, France, Ireland, Scandinavia, Holland, Denmark and Belgium and settled upon the wild lands and built independent communities, are giving way to those who remain in the big cities, are added to the slum population and remain in ever greater darkness than before.

During the year of 1896 343,267 immigrants arrived as against 271,223 for the previous year, the great preponderance coming from Southern and Eastern Europe. It was in view of this that Senator Lodge proposed the illiteracy test in his bill which was passed by Congress, vetoed by President Cleveland, and afterwards repassed over his veto by the House on the last day of the session, but there was not sufficient time remaining for it to have passed the Senate before adjournment. The bill, although very lenient in its provisions, would, it is claimed by its author, debar a large percentage of the immigrants.

Thus the measure was for the time being frustrated by an exceedingly narrow margin. I regard the President's objections as a good argument for the bill and a tribute to its worth. Among the reasons given for the veto, he said:

"In my opinion it is infinitely more safe to admit 100,000 immigrants who though unable to read or write, seek among us only a home and opportunity to work, than to admit one of those unruly agitators and enemies of governmental control who can not only read and write but delight in arousing by inflammatory speech the illiterate and peacefully inclined to discontent and tumult. Violence and disorder do not originate with illiterate laborers. They are the victims of the educated agitator."

In other words, this means that it is better to have a servile population than a few educated agitators because they may make the ruling powers feel less secure! It is not claimed that the Immigration Pill which he vetoed would induce "educated agitators" to come. Fortunately or unfortunately the "educated agitator" is an American product and illiterate people are the last to be aroused by those who "delight in arousing by inflammatory speech." Probably the ex president would like to have signed a bill for the suppression of "educated agitators" which would have included men like Patrick Henry, Washington, Jefferson, Phillips, Garrison and Lincoln or foreign agitators like Lafayette and Pulaski. The infamous Russian Extradition Treaty so promptly approved by Cleveland represents a method of keeping out the dangerous agitator accused of fighting injustice and tyranny at home and who is compelled to flee to a hospitable abode. It was persons of such sterling qualities who settled the American Colonies, and yet Cleveland and his kind would deny them admission and even deliver them up to a despot while extending a welcome to the ignorant and servile.

Ignorance makes possible oppression. A republic must conquer ignorance or be conquered by it. Barring out the illiterate stranger is one way of raising the standard of education. *Fitness for public office is being determined more and more by the educational qualification as one of the principal tests, and why should not this apply as a test for citizenship and be required as a sort of admission fee through our gates?*

There are, no doubt, many excellent persons who are uneducated or illiterate, but dealing with the affairs of a nation we cannot afford to allow exceptions to weigh as against the general welfare, or anarchy would result. The worthy uneducated should be made to feel the disadvantage of a lack of education.

The literary qualification for immigrants would, in addition to the protection given to our country, put a premium upon education and become an important means of stimulating and spreading that enlightenment which alone can free mankind from the fetters of the past, the follies and the injustices of the present.

HENRY WHITE.

NEW FOUND VIRTUE.

People stared at the OBSERVER four or five years ago when it began to object to the sensational pictures and articles in the New York dailies which occupy the position for us of the London Times for the British, and to the low tone of Puck and Judge and the other American substitutes for the London Punch. Many were the gibes that were flung at the "dull" and "spiritless" English papers, and there was almost universal American praise of the American go-ahead and up to-date newspaper and of the American style of "humor." The dulness of the British article became a byword, and "Dr." Chauncey Depew's jokes about the Englishman's idea of fun were in everybody's mouth. We modestly pointed out that in the South, before the war, educated persons found nothing funnier than Fielding, Lever, Thackeray and Dickens, and that the degraded taste that preferred the Mark Twains and Bill Nyes was distinctively yankee.

But, behold, all of a sudden, we find a tremendous outery raised against the only real American papers published in New York, the World and the Journal, for the very faults which in enumerating their many virtues (of great ability, &c.), the OBSERVER used to stand alone in criticising.

Let us make no mistake about the cause of this new found virtue: it is due solely to the fact that the Journal favored the Chicago platform in the late campaign, and that the World favored all of its anti-monopoly and other virtuous features except free silver, and that these two papers are to-day the strongest advocates in the land of Jeffersonian democracy.

Here, for example, is a clipping taken at random from the nearest copy of the Journal to hand that, with many others of its kind in the two papers mentioned, will explain what hurts the vulgar monopolists of New York and the East:

There is, for example, a twenty-eight ounce, fifty-four inch, "beaver," the kind of fabric which goes to make poor men's overcoats and poor women's cloaks. Its net cost abroad is 30 cents per yard, and the duty imposed on it under the present tariff is 30 per cent. ad valorem, or 12 cents per yard. Its imported cost is, therefore, 42 cents per yard, and at this price it is met by a pretty lively competition from the domestic product. Were the duty 6 per cent. higher it could not be imported at any profit at all. The Dingley bill takes this foreign article, which represents a necessary element in the clothing of the poor, and imposes on it a duty of 74 25 cents per yard. In other words, for the better protection of wool growing, and the encouragement of a patriotic devotion to the substitution of cotton and shoddy for the fleece of the sheep, the poor man's beaver is to be taxed 247½ per cent. ad valorem. He will thus have an opportunity to pay two or three prices for domestic goods, and thus cease to be either foolish or unpatriotic

A BREAK IN THE TESTUDO.

The pooling of interests which binds the protected industries together in the tariff, has been likened to the *testudo*, or turtle back, which the Roman soldiers used to form by locking their shields above their heads when assaulting an enemy's walls. If one shield should be crushed in, or otherwise fall out of place, the whole combination goes to pieces.

It will probably be a long time before the suffering people who are not in the tariff combine will come to their rights by its dissolution, but it looks as if the taste of free raw materials which the Wilson bill gave to the woolen and cotton manufacturers of New England would prove the thin edge of the wedge which is destined to bring about that result in the end. Free wool, and a low duty on the high counts of cotton yarn which the New Englander has been importing under the Wilson bill from Lancashire, has increased the rate of protection to those snug gentlemen at the same time that the absolute rate of duty on the manufactured article has been lowered.

Having enjoyed for three years the concealed advantage of the Wilson bill, our New England fellow citizens are aghast, therefore, at the proposition to restore the old McKinley system, whose exorbitant rates brought protection into such disrepute under Harrison's administration; and so we have a sign of revolt in Monday's proceedings in the House, which the press telegrams thus describe:

"The rumored dissatisfaction among republican members of the house with the schedules of the tariff bill was manifested to-day when Messrs. McCall and Lovering, of Massachusetts, protested against the high rates of duty imposed in the woolen and cotton schedules. The former said it was the woolen schedule of the McKinley bill that had caused the reaction against the protective system, resulting in the loss to the republicans of the house, the senate and the presidency. Mr. Lovering declared that the manufacturers of Massachusetts did not want the high rates, but asked a tariff that would stand. They believed in protection, but did not want to be smothered in its embrace. The statements of these members were warmly applauded by the democrats. Mr. Russell called attention to the fact that the committee on ways and means had agreed to increase the duty on combed cotton at the request of Mr. Lovering, and he thought it came with bad grace from the gentleman from Massachusetts to criticise the high rates of duties."

Let the disintegration proceed, by all means. The Democrats may be well content to be lookers on, at this stage of the game.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Read that admirable editorial article which we reprint to day from the Asheville Citizen, entitled "As to the Degrading." The sentiment, the logic and the English of it are alike creditable to its author.

The Iconoclasts.

Here is a funny item in yesterday's telegrams:

"President and Mrs. McKinley were surprised shortly after the installation in the White House to learn that the old Dolly Madison spoons and forks that have been part and parcel of the Executive Mansion belongings ever since that famous woman held sway there, had some time since been melted down. This historic silver, together with various odd bits that from time to time had in past Administration been added to the White House possessions, had been converted into the set of forks and spoons used at the Cabinet dinner on Thursday evening last.

"It has been urged from time to time by successive mistresses of the White House that the stock of White House silver was not only incongruous as to size and shape, but in most instances a positive burden to use at table.

"It was claimed that the forks and spoons were not only clumsily constructed, but, having originally been made more with regard to weight than intrinsic beauty, the use of them throughout a meal was a weariness to the flesh."

The Cleveland regime destroyed many a wholesome custom, to say nothing of violating many a law of the land, but it probably never entered into the head of its most scornful and scoffing opponent to imagine that its iconoclastic hands would be laid upon such priceless relics as those described. Congress would readily have voted a new set of silverware for the White House, if Mr. Cleveland had intimated a desire for a change; or it might have been bought probably for one year's running of the Cleveland sentry boxes and their occupants, if he felt ashamed to ask such a favor, and could at the same time have recovered his American fearlessness for that brief space.

As to the Degrading.

Asheville Citizen.

A New York clergyman said Sunday:

"There never was a more disgraceful, degrading scene upon this continent than that which has secured the attention of a civilized people this last week. I have been wondering whether Nevada was in the United States or within the borders of hell itself. The two dogs who fought will stand before a greater judge some day, and side by side with them will stand those who share that black guilt."

"Never a more disgraceful, degrading scene on this continent!" This is strong language. Pugilism has been purged of its worst features in the last 40 years, so that while largely an exhibition of brute strength, it is by no means that alone. To prepare a man for the ring involves a scientific study of human nerves and muscles, a thorough understanding of the laws of health, and a knowledge of what exercise will promote, for that particular kind of contest, the greatest efficiency of both the body and the mind of the contestants. The man who stands at the ringside fit for the fight has so far violated no law. Up to that point he may be—he probably is not, but he may be—the peer morally of the average citizen. His intentions are presumably honest. He is not there to lie, to cheat, or to steal; to dishonor his parents, or to covet what he does not earn. He is there to test the question who, he or his antagonist, is the "better man;" who has the quicker, truer, eye, the stronger and more active set of muscles, the greater stamina, the most perfect physical constitution.

And this is not to say that the tendency of pugilism is not degrading. We know it is so. We know that there is little about the so called "art" that leads to better things. We know it is in the hands of the "sporting class;" that its associations and surroundings are bad. We may doubt, however, if the influence of such fights, one only every two or three years, is anything like as bad as the influence of the modern theater, with its positive indecencies, its shameless exposures, its degradation of woman as well as man.

If we were looking for the most "disgraceful and degrading scene on this continent" we should not fly so far afield as the New York clergyman did. We might find it in the "beefey dinner" in New York City itself, or in worse scenes there, alleged to be under the protection of the police. If the ring promotes gambling, what about Wall street? Is the slugger that levels a man's nose more brutal, after all, than the head of a trust that orders a fight against a rival that must destroy his business utterly and drive him to despair? Is not the court that denies the poor man justice more disgraceful and dangerous to modern civilization than a prize fight?

We believe the life of this republic is not seriously threatened by the debasing influences of prize fights, especially so long as they occur only half a dozen times in a decade. We do not believe they indicate an immoral country or an immoral State. To make a great outcry about them is to draw attention from much greater evils. It is to betray a lack of a nice sense of proportion. Nevada is probably no nearer the nether world than is New York, and it does not become any one to call his brother a dog.

The Democratic Attitude.

Atlanta Constitution.)

Mr. Bailey, the democratic leader of the house, in the brief speech he made on the Dingley bill, outlined the democratic attitude as follows:

"I desire to assure the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Dalzell) that there is no disposition on this side of the house to unduly protract the debate upon this bill. If we could hope ultimately to defeat it, we would employ all honorable means to do so; but knowing that we cannot prevent its passage we believe that it will be better for the country, and in the end, it will be better for our party, that it shall pass without unreasonable delay.

"If it can produce the good results which its authors prophesy it will, then the people ought to have the benefit of it as speedily as possible; and if it cannot produce those results, then the sooner it is tried and found wanting the sooner it will be repealed and the sooner the people will be relieved of its unjust exactions. I warn you now that if this bill fails—as fail it will—to bring the prosperity which the republicans promised, you will not live long enough to obtain a patient audience with the American people upon the absurd proposition that you can make them prosperous by increasing their taxes."

This, as our readers will perceive, is practically the position outlined by The Constitution. We have advised the democrats in congress not to lay the party liable to any possible charge that it has been instrumental in delaying the passage of a measure which, the republicans have promised, will restore prosperity. There are a great many honest voters who supported the republicans on account of their tariff pledges. There are a great many honest farmers in the middle west who have an idea that what is called protection for protection's sake, will somehow benefit the country at large, and, by increasing the prices of manufactured products, will, in some mysterious way, which has never yet been clearly described, restore the prices of agricultural products.

These voters are honest enough, but they are not logicians. They have not yet applied the test of common sense to the proposition. They require an object lesson, and this they are shortly to have. It is an object lesson which, in its results, will be worth all the arguments that have ever been piled up against high protection. Instead of argumentation and theorizing, the voters of the country will have an opportunity of beholding the bald and naked results of high protection. These results will be more effectual in opening the eyes of the voters than a hundred campaigns undertaken by the democrats.

Mr. McKinley gravely announced that higher taxation would give the manufacturers better prices, and make better markets for agricultural products.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

The San Jose Scale.

"The San Jose Scale, *Aspidiotus perniciosus*, has reached North Carolina and is now a grave menace to the future of orchard culture in this State."

The above announcement is from a recent bulletin (138) by Gerald McCarthy, of the North Carolina Agricultural Experimental Station. The importance of this insect caused the station authorities to have a law enacted by the last General Assembly, intended to prevent its further dissemination if possible. Consequently I requested the station director to have a search made to ascertain if it existed in this locality.

The State Entomologist arrived at my place on the 26th of March, and soon reported "the scale is here." The insignificant appearance of this vastly significant creature caused it to be overlooked. Examination had often been made for what the pictures represent as this scale, but the pictures and descriptions were misleading. Its appearance varies according to age, the most conspicuous is like tiny specks of flour lying flat against the tree. These specks may be widely apart or closely congregated according to extent of infection. I have not yet been able to discern the dark spot in the center, mentioned by many who have written about it.

It is not known from whence this pest began to spread. About 1887 some New Jersey nurseries got Japan plum trees from California, that were infested with "San Jose" Scale. From those New Jersey nurseries, Japan plum trees were distributed over the country. Our State Entomologist is now investigating the nurseries in this State. But legislation was too late. Mr. McCarthy says examination should have been made five years ago. It may be worth something even now, to know, that this "menace to orchard culture" is present in many of the nurseries, orchards and gardens of the State. It attacks about all species of deciduous fruit trees, and many trees of the forest. Means for its destruction are not practicable in the growing season, without destroying fruit and foliage. In my efforts to furnish the most approved varieties of fruits, I procured everything worthy of trial here. Possibly the scale was introduced from the New Jersey nurseries; or possibly, indirectly from elsewhere. However, it is here; and all concerned should study the best means to save their fruit trees from this worst of all known pests.

Meh. 30th, 1897. J. S. BREECE

LUMBER-BRIDGE LOCALS.

The historic fourth Sunday was a bright and beautiful day, and a large crowd gathered to be present at the communion services, solemnly and impressively conducted by the pastor, Rev. P. R. Law. The subject of the morning sermon was, "The Relation of the Believer to the Moral Law," based on the text, "For sin shall not have dominion over you; for ye are not under the law, but under grace." The subject was presented in clear cut and forcible language, and a great truth was made clear, of which many have hazy conceptions. The congregation enjoyed and expressed themselves as benefited by the instructive Bible readings that preceded the Sabbath services. Following are some of the visitors: Mr. Lock Shaw and family, Miss Bessie Gainey, Concord, N. C.; Misses Margaret Knox, Beulah Witherspoon, Mary Eliza McQueen, Flora McKinnon, Nan McNeill, of Red Springs; Misses Martha Brown and Margaret Whitehead, of Fayetteville; Misses Normie and Annie Black, Addie Johnson, Mrs. Henry McMillan, St. Pauls, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Neill McNeill and daughter, of Parkton; Misses Sallie and Nellie McQueen, of Alderman, N. C.; Messrs David and Willis McAllister, Hector McGeachy, Geo. Rose, Murdock McKinnon, Charlie Love, J. R. Boyd, Sandy Brown, Angus and Peter McQueen, Ambrose Williams, Kyle Pemberton, Hoagland Davis, Emmett Pemberton and Walter Jessup.

Rev. P. R. Law left Monday for Pittsboro to address the Knights of Pythias.

Dr. Smith will be here next Sunday.

Mr. Alfred McLeod, of Lumberton, is here this week on business. Monday evening shortly after he left the base ball ground he had an attack of a former trouble known as an excessive reflexive action of the spine. He is suffering intensely. His brother, Sheriff McLeod, has been telegraphed for.

Cleveland Wanted to Aid Spain

President Cleveland to a Member of Congress

"It is my hope to wind up this matter before the end of my term as President, and I shall look upon the peaceful settlement of this controversy between Spain and her rebelling colony as one of the grandest achievements of my Administration.

"Spain stands ready to give the people of the island a home rule government, and there exists no reason, so far as I can see, why this Government should not use its offices to bring about the accomplishment of these desires of the Spanish Government."

Does Advertising Pay.

MR. E. J. HALE, JR.,

Dear Sir:—I believe when one does work well it does not hurt to tell him so. I put an advertisement in the OBSERVER Wednesday evening, "Bond for Sale," and it was sold by 9 A. M. Thursday.

Moral.—It pays to advertise in the OBSERVER.

Yours truly,
JAMES M. LAMB,
Receiver.

In the May Magazine Number of The Outlook will be printed an elaborately illustrated article on "The Higher Life of Paris," by Mrs. Charles Wagner, whose great books, "Youth" and "Justice," are believed to have exerted an extraordinary influence for higher ideals in French life. Another particularly attractive article in point of illustration as well as of humanitarian interest, will be that by Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge on "Day Nurseries." A strong feature will be a story by Octave Thanet. [$3 a year. The Outlook Company, 13 Astor Place, New York.]

One of the first acts of Secretary Bliss, says the New York Journal, was to squelch a job that had been worked through the Land Office by one of Mr. Cleveland's shining officials. Yet we are informed that the late Administration has the respect of every decent man.

There are no Democrats, says the same paper, who will be so inconsiderate as to begrudge the Palmer and Buckner followers all the consolation they can extract from President McKinley's first message.

A special term of the criminal court of New Hanover county has been called for Monday, the 26th of April. Judge Sutton will preside.

Old People

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents and $1.00 per bottle at B. E. Sedberry & Son's drug store.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, '97.

Although all the republicans in the House promptly lined up to vote down Representative Dockery's very fair anti-trust amendment to the McKinley tariff bill No. 2 that is being railroaded through the House, providing that whenever it should be shown to the satisfaction of the President that there existed a trust or combination to control the price of any article on the dutiable list, the duty on such article should be suspended, only one of them has had the nerve to stand up and openly defend the trusts. Representative Walker, of Massachusetts, is the man who was not only willing to vote for the trusts but to talk for them. He told the House that the great trusts reduced the cost of production, which was true, but when he added that they also reduced the prices to the consumer he entered the realm of fiction. He said that trusts were the natural outcome of higher civilization, and predicted that all the railroads would eventually be controlled by one. An attempt is being made by the democrats to get the time for debate on the tariff bill extended, but it is hopeless. The edict has gone forth that it shall be passed by the House on Wednesday and as the votes are controlled by Czar Reed, it will be.

Every member of the new Executive Committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, appointed by President Chauncey F. Black and directed to meet in Washington April 12, for organization and a discussion of the programme to be carried out by the clubs, was a supporter of the Chicago platform and of Bryan and Sewall. They were chosen for that reason and the members of the old Executive Committee who refused to support the party ticket and platform last year, were dropped for the same reason. The Association is a strict party organization and will not recognize bolters in any way. The following is the entire executive committee: Benton McMillin, Tennessee; G. H. Lambert, New Jersey; E. C. Smith, North Carolina; C. C. Richards, Utah; J. R. McLean, Ohio; E. B. Howell, Georgia; H. D. Money, Mississippi; J. C. Dahlmann, Nebraska; S. M. White, California; E. Murphy, Jr., New York, L. L. Jackson, Maryland; J. L. Mitchell, Wisconsin; C. J. Faulkner, West Virginia; W. J. Stone, Missouri; G. F. Williams, Massachusetts; J. S. Hogg, Texas, and J. C. Sibley, Pennsylvania.

The following is the full toast to which Mr. Bryan will speak at the Washington celebration of Jefferson's birthday: Thomas Jefferson—we celebrate the anniversary of his birth not in the spirit of idolatry, but from regard and reverence for his political principles."

Representative "Champ" Clark, of Mo., brought down the House by his retort to the assertion of Representative Bromwell that Jefferson stopped the coinage of silver and supported protection. Mr. Clark said: "That is an historic lie. It is on a par with the statement that Madison was a Federalist. The trouble is the histories are written by New England people. There will never be any truth in history until the yankees quit writing history and the Southern people begin."

Representative Griggs, of Georgia, has offered a joint resolution for the amendment of the constitution, so as to give Congress the power to impose and collect an income tax.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidney and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe—10c.

Easy to Take
Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills

The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

PARKTON ITEMS.

The farmers are busy preparing for planting. The recent rains greatly delayed farmers in this section.

Miss Ozella Wellons after spending some time at the home of her brother, Mr. R. S. Wellons, has returned to her home at Four Oaks.

Mr. J. C. D. McNatt has moved his turpentine still to this place from McNatt's station.

Miss Julia Davis, of Bladen county, spent part of last week visiting relatives in this section.

Mr. J. D. Cobb made a flying trip to Lumberton one day last week on business.

Mrs. Cattie Parrot, of Darlington, S. C., is visiting the family of Mr. Frank Davis.

Several of the people from here attended the communion services at Lumber Bridge last Sunday.

Mr. G. C. Hughes, salesman of McMillan & Hughes, who spent some time with his parents at Shannon, has returned to his position.

Prof. G. W. Naylor's school is in a flourishing condition, the enrollment for the year 104. At the close of the public school March 18th, Dr. Hill, of Maxton, delivered an entertaining address on the subject of education to a large audience. The exercises of the school consisted of a song "Cheerily the Bugle" by the school, and recitations by Misses Sallie Thornton, Mary Breece and Maggie Cobb, interspersed with music by Mrs. Katie Breece and Miss Mary Janet McNeill.

"DUAE."

Poor Blood

When a horse is poor in flesh, a new harness won't give him strength. If a house is cold new furniture won't warm it. If your strength is easily exhausted; work a burden; nerves weak; digestion poor; muscles soft; if you are pale and worn out, the trouble is with the blood. It is not so much IMPURE blood as POOR blood. Pills won't make this blood rich; nor will bitters, nor iron tonics, any more than a new harness will give strength to the horse, or new furniture will make a house warm. For poor blood you want something that will make rich blood. SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites is the best remedy in the world for enriching the blood.

We have prepared a book telling you more about the subject. Sent Free. For sale by all druggists at 50c. & $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

1/2 THE Labor Time Cost SAVED BY GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER

What More Can be Asked?

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

The Register of Deeds has granted two marriage licenses so far this week, both to colored people.

Mr. T. B. Newberry has bought out the furniture store of W. H. Newberry & Sons on Hay Street, and is replenishing the stock.

Foreign Engagement for the Campbellton Band.

The Campbellton Band has been engaged to furnish music at the closing exercises of the King Hiram Military school at Alderman.

At St. Andrew's and St. Philip's.

Bishop Watson preached at St. Andrew's Sunday afternoon and at St. Philip's, Campbellton, Sunday night. At the latter church he confirmed ten candidates.

Mr. Alfred McLeod Stricken.

We are sorry to learn, from our Lumber Bridge correspondent, that Mr. Alfred McLeod, of Lumberton, brother of Sheriff McLeod, was stricken yesterday with an attack of what is know as "an excessive reflexive action of the spine," and that he is in a precarious condition.

SANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York.

NO. 1 FERTILIZERS.

10 Per Cent. Ammonia Richmond Trucker.
7 " " Carolina Trucker.
5 " " Virginia Trucker.

Celebrated Eureka Ammoniated Bone.

Sea Island Cotton Grower.

Southern Special Guano. Orient Complete Manure.
Columbia Soluble Guano. Acid Phosphate

Will be sold Low for Cash or Approved Paper.

J. B. STARR.

PEMBERTON'S BOOK AND MUSIC HOUSE

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines,

Bicycle and Bicycle Sundries sold on *easy terms*.
School Books and School Supplies.
Singing Books, Bibles and Sunday-school Literature.
Pictures, Easels—Picture Frames made to order.

WALL PAPER,

Fancy Goods and Toys for the Children.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
Our Stock is large and very complete.
Prices Low.

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE.

From observation, experience and inquiry we are convinced the Wheeler & Wilson is the best Sewing machine made. We have therefore accepted the agency for this machine and can offer a good trade on easy terms to parties in need of a high-grade machine. If called on at once we can make special arrangements as to terms. Don't miss an opportunity.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Saw-mill men will please note—we can use a few car loads of Lumber, Laths, Shingles, etc., and we are willing to make a fair exchange. If you desire a trade, let us know. Come and see us, or, if possible, we will visit you.

GOOD BELTING.

The New York Belting and Packing Company have made us agents for their Celebrated Rubber Belting. We will carry a stock of their goods. They have arranged so we can give you a high-grade belting at very little more cost than you have been paying for ordinary grades. Please remember this and try a belt from us at the first opportunity. We guarantee prices and quality.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

We take Special Pride in our

Prescription Work.

We have every facility for proper dispensing. All Medicines of the highest standard of excellence and purity.

H. R. HORNE.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,

H. W. Lilly, President,
OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

MARBLE AND GRANITE

Monuments AND Headstones

The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of

Monuments
—AND—
Headstones

to select from. My workmanship stands

SECOND TO NONE

in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.

Very respectfully,
E. L. REESBURG.
Prop Fayetteville Marble and Granite Work

Intolerable.

One bad result of the county jail being removed to its present site is the disturbance the prisoners create right in the heart of the city.

A young lady was passing along the street yesterday afternoon when one of the fellows shouted: "Hello, sweetheart, you are a beauty," etc., etc. This is intolerable and should never occur.

Bishop's Visitation.

The Bishop of the Diocese of East Carolina will hold services on Sunday next at 10:30 A. M. at Christ Church, Rockfish, and at St. Thomas' Church, Hybert's Hill, at 4 o'clock P. M.

As announced yesterday the Bishop will hold confirmation service at St. John's church this city at 8 o'clock Sunday night.

The Newberry Patent.

In the account of the lock plate patent the other day we said that the patent was the joint property of Mr. W. J. Melvin and Messrs. A. L. and W. H. Newberry, instead of W. H. it should have been A. D. Newberry, the superintendent of the Southern Manufacturing Company at Dunn.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., APRIL 1, 1897.

Confirmation Services Next Sunday.

Bishop Watson will confer confirmation upon a class of candidates at St. John's church next Sunday evening at the eight o'clock service.

J. R. Williams & Co. Dissolve.

The partnership between Messrs. J. R. Williams and J. A. Moore, brokers and insurance agents, has been dissolved. The action was taken on account of Mr. Moore receiving an offer of a lucrative position with Mr. John F. Clark at Manchester.

Moonshiners Near Fayetteville.

A man who knows a great deal about such matters, tells us that there are now in operation within a radius of 7 miles around Fayetteville 26 moonshine stills. Can this be possible, in face of the large number broken up by Deputy Collector Troy and his deputies?

Haymounts Win.

The game of base ball between the Haymount Juniors and the Little Stars Saturday was very exciting and was only won by the Haymounts after a hard struggle by a score of 23 to 19. The batteries were MacRae and Owen for Haymounts and Decker and Solomon for Little Stars.

Dropped Dead.

Sunday Mr. Henry Blanchard while walking on the Wilmington road, was suddenly striken with apoplexy and died in a few minutes. Mr. Blanchard was a familiar figure in Fayetteville, being one of the street hands in the employ of the city. He leaves a blind widow and several grown sons and daughters.

The Fruit Not Killed.

It now develops that the first impression after the big frost of Monday morning that most of the fruit was killed, was wrong and that the only considerable damage was to uncovered strawberries. We have this from such authorities as Messrs. Andrew Broadfoot, John P. McLean and J. S. Breece.

Important to Fruit Growers.

Read Mr. Breece's important communication, which we print to-day, on the subject of the "San Jose Scale," a pest whose presence it requires close scrutiny to detect. This insect will also kill roses, shrubbery, etc. Ladies and others interested can get the bulletin referred to by Mr. Breece from the Agricultural Department at Raleigh.

Cleared Out the Store.

Geo. Farmer, a negro, went into Mr. W. H. Gillis's store in 71st Saturday morning and waving a pistol, cleared the building. He was arrested the same afternoon by Constable Maultsby and brought to this city and taken before 'Squire Overby. He failed to give bond and was placed in jail to await his trial which is set for Wednesday.

Clerk of the Criminal Court.

The act creating the criminal court gives the Judge power to appoint the county clerks of said court. In case he does not make the appointments the clerks of the Superior Courts become the clerks of the criminal courts. Judge Sutton has not appointed a clerk as yet for Cumberland county and it is thought he will not do so, thus making Clerk of the Superior Court Murphy clerk of the criminal court also.

Shooting Scrape in Seventy-First.

There was a big family quarrel at the home of George Ray on Puppy Creek in Seventy-First Sunday, which resulted in a boy named Martin Hadley getting a load of shot in his back. Hadley who is an adopted son of Ray was running away from the scene when Ray ordered him to stop. He refused to do so and Ray drew a shot gun and fired into him. Ray made his escape and is still in hiding. Dr. McGougan was sent for and he picked a handful of shot from the boy's back. The wounds were not serious.

A Prophecy.

William E. Curtis writes to the Chicago Record: "In 1890, James McCreary, the New York merchant, came to Washington and told the committee on Ways and Means that if it adhered to the high rates on textile fabrics and other dress goods and household necessaries imposed by the McKinley bill, the women of the country would defeat the Republican party at the next election. The same prophecy is made to day concerning the Dingley bill, which is even worse in many respects than was that which bears McKinley's name."

An Expensive Law.

Clerk of the Court Cyrus Murphy informs us that in his opinion under the new law it will take $1,200 to disburse the school funds for Cumberland county yearly.

The county commissioners and the Clerk of the Court and the Register of Deeds appoint the Board of Education and it is in the power of the members of this board to make several hundred dollars apiece. This sum (if the board chooses to take advantage of the law) added to the $1,200 would about bankrupt the fund.

What would another such legislature as the one recently defunct, do for North Carolina?

Criminal Courts.

Judge Sutton hopes to be well enough Saturday to leave for Halifax, where he is to hold Halifax Criminal Court Monday, the 5th of April. He is to hold Mecklenburg Court the Monday following and New Hanover Court April 26th. The date for holding the Cumberland Criminal Court has not yet been definitely settled upon, but it will probably convene May 3rd.

There is some question as to the jurisdiction of the criminal court over prisoners at present under the jurisdiction of the Superior Court as the act is not specific on this point. Clerk of the Superior Court Murphy thinks that this can be remedied by an order transferring the cases by the Judge of the Superior Court.

Dedication of St. Joseph's Church.

St. Joseph's church (colored) was dedicated to the service of God, by the Right Reverend Bishop Watson, Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

The beautiful little church was early crowded by both white and colored, and by 11 o'clock there was not room for another soul, while hundreds were compelled to stand on the outside or return home.

At 11 o'clock the clergy: Bishop Watson, and the Revs. T. M. N. George of New bern, and Isaac W. Hughes of St. John's Parish, and Rev. W. M. Jackson (colored) of Wilmington, were met at the door of the church by the vestrymen of St. Joseph's and escorted down the aisle to the chancel the clergy chanting a psalm.

The instrument of donation was then read by vestryman Geo. Williams, after which the service of consecration was performed.

Rev. Mr. George preached the dedication sermon, taking for his text, Jacob's dream. It was a powerful discourse, beautiful in thought and expression.

After the second lesson of the regular morning service, the candidates for confirmation, twenty-two in number, kneeled at the altar, and were made members of the church by the Bishop. At the conclusion of this solemn ceremony, the Bishop delivered a brief but striking address to the new members of the church. The allusions by both Bishop Watson and Mr. George, to the late Dr. Huske, founder of this church, were very beautiful and touching.

Mrs. W. F. Cochran, the donor of the church, and her daughter and all the members of the family of the late Dr. Huske, and many prominent church people witnessed the dedication ceremonies.

Just above the handsome font, a memorial to the late Dr. Huske, is a bronze slab bearing the following inscription:

"This font was given as a memorial of the Rev. Joseph Caldwell Huske, D. D., first rector of this parish, which he organized. A pastor revered and loved, Christ's faithful soldier and servant unto his life's end. Born June 7th, 1822, died January 14th, 1897."

Another tablet bears the following inscription:

"St. Joseph's Church, erected 1896, to the glory of God and for the comfort of all that seek Him. Grace and peace be multiplied unto you through the knowledge of God and of Jesus our Lord."

A Desperate Moonshiner Caught.

Deputy Collector Troy and a posse, Friday, captured J. L. Davis near Carthage, a desperate moonshiner. The man has been in the clutches of the revenue officers several times before, but each time has escaped. Davis was captured at his still which was in full blast. A special from Carthage to the News and Observer, says:

Davis was with difficulty captured and brought here to day in chains, and is now in jail. He was heavily armed when taken, and at one time bloodshed seemed imminent, but he was made to throw down his arms at the presentation of the guns of the officers. The officers destroyed two large copper stills and hundreds of gallons of beer and other property.

Davis is a regular Brigham Young, having about four harems where he keeps as many women, and boasts of having twenty-four children. Of these probably two-thirds are girls, ranging from ten to eighteen years.

How shocking the thought of such a scene in the fair land. It is a dark page in the history of the State, and is not creditable to the State officers in tolerating such orgies to exist.

Fire Over the River.

Soon after midnight Sunday night the fire alarm was sounded and in a few minutes the city was a perfect bedlam. Pistol shots and unearthly yells came from every part of the city and the sleeping population (there are some people who do not appear to sleep at all) were awakened and brought from their homes in great excitement. The fire was over the river, a mile and a half from the market house —Autry's old store on the Clinton road. The building, which was occupied as a dwelling, was burned to the ground.

There is no sense, and certainly no comfort to the community in the noise which some people imagine they are licensed to make whenever the fire alarm is given. It is almost worth one's life to be on the street at night at that time, with pistols exploding all around.

Broke Up a Sanctification Meeting.

Tuesday night Messrs. John Calder and Dan Brown entered the sanctification meeting in Campbellton drunk. They are said to have cursed and then fought every one who tried to eject them. The congregation was dismissed and a policeman sent for. The young men were gone when the officer arrived, but warrants are now in the hands of the chief of police for their arrest.

It is not commonly known that it is a finable offence to enter a religious meeting in an intoxicated condition. Township constable Maultsby says that hereafter he will arrest any person he finds intoxicated in a religious meeting of any kind.

Rats.

There was a great attraction at D. H. Ray & Co's store Tuesday morning in the shape of a cage of immense rats. These "varments" had taken possession of the store-room of this store recently, so Mr. Whitted yesterday procured a piece of wire netting and made a funnel out of part of it, which he put over the hole, and taking the rest made a cage around the funnel. This morning 31 rats, most of them old mossy-back fellows, were found in a struggling mass in the net.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill, was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St. San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried with everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at B. E. Sedberry & Son's, drug store. Regular size 50c. and $1.00.

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c. 25c.

Monk Julian Shot a Tramp.

Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock a boy jumped into McDuffie's Drug Store and said he was shot in the foot. Dr. McDuffie examined the foot and found a bullet hole just above the heel. The doctor found the ball near the surface just above the instep. The bullet had circled around the bones without injuring one.

The boy was white and gave his name as Rogers. He said that he was riding on the trucks of the A. C. L. train that morning on his way to his home, Mullins Station, S. C., and getting tired dropped off at this place to rest. He said that he was sleeping on the platform when about 3 o'clock the night watchman awakened him and told him to "git." The boy says that he moved off rather slowly, it was true, when the watchman sent a bullet into his heel.

As soon as his wound was dressed he walked off apparently none the worse for the affair, saying he would take the first train home.

Mr. Watkins, the night watchman, tells quite a different tale. He says that about 3 o'clock he found a number of tramps on the yard and ordered them off. In reply they threw stones at him and cursed him. He then fired into the crowd and they dispersed. He did not know that he had struck one of them.

Fayetteville Military Academy.

Following is that part of the report for the 1st half of the Spring session of 1897, which makes commendatory mention of meritorious students.

SPECIAL DISTINCTION.

The following received Gilt reports, indicating distinction on all studies and very satisfactory standing in attendance and deportment: Canady, Dail, Exum, Fiers, Green, Haigh, S., Huske, McPherson, Nash, M., Nicholson, Pemberton, E., Prior, F., Rankin, C. W., Rose, Walker.

EXCELLENT STANDING.

Those named below, were absent from no exercise of prayer, school session, or service of church and Sunday school, neither did they receive any demerits: Atkinson, Dail, Exum, Haigh, S., Hamer, Nash, M., Rankin, C. E., Rankin, C. W., Rose, Sutton, Walker.

It is very gratifying to know that Col. Drewry's strenuous efforts in this direction have been rewarded by a great diminution in cigarette smoking—only five boys of the whole number at present clinging to the pernicious habit.

The Flood.

The dispatches this morning bring news of a great break in the levee near Greenville, Mississippi. It says:

The levees broke at Mound landing, Miss., fifteen miles north of Greenville at 3 o'clock this morning. Greenville and all towns west of Deer creek will be flooded. The crevasse at Stead's landing, near Perthshire, this morning is 1,500 feet wide. The entire lower half of the Delta will be under water within three days. All able bodied men have been called out to throw up the levees around the city.

The break in the levee is the worst so far to occur. Thousands of feet of the levees have weakened under softening by high waters and are melting away like sand. The break last night was 2,000 feet wide and the water is rushing into the Mississippi with frightful velocity. The inhabitants are fleeing for their lives, leaving all behind. Cattle, horses and other live stock are drowning by the thousands, and houses and barns are being washed away like drift wood. It is estimated that fully 2,000 people are already homeless and at the mercy of charity. The waters have already reached fifteen miles inland and the destruction of hundreds more of farm houses is inevitable.

Dr. Haigh Resigns.

At the last meeting of the Dispensary Board, Dr. Haigh tendered his resignation, saying he could not attend to his medical practice and the Dispensary both. Mr. Q. K. Nimocks was nominated and elected to fill the vacancy. The board is now composed of: Judge R. P. Buxton, and Messrs. A. A. McCaskill and Q. K. Nimocks. The location of the Dispensary was discussed, and it was practically decided to rent, at $25 a month, the building on the corner of Green Street now occupied by Mr. J. W. Ingold.

It was also decided that the board should give preference to the local distillers in the purchase of corn whisky. As the law provides that the funds to start the Dispensary, such as purchasing store, etc., shall be advanced by the County Commissioners out of any funds the county may have on hand, the Dispensary Board will meet the Board of County Commissioners next to see about this all important matter.

Important News by Telegraph.

We learn over Cuthbert & Co.'s private wire the of following important events that have happened yesterday:

The House of Representatives adopted an amendment to the tariff bill making the law go into effect April 15th instead of a later date. This is done simply to block imports, as the amendment will not be agreed to in the Senate. The importers are ordering immense quantities of goods.

The Liverpool Corn Trade News in its crop summary says:

"In France too much rain has retarded spring seeding. The total wheat area will be less than either 1896 or '95. Russian crop prospects do not improve. Spring seeding prospects are unsatisfactory. Previous estimates of Argentine exportable samples are reduced. Other reports are not in."

Attention N. C. Veterans.

We are requested by the Commander and the Adjutant of Camp Fayetteville U. C. V., No. 852 United Confederate Veterans to announce that there will be a meeting of the Camp at the Town Hall, on Monday next, (April 5th). In addition to the regular membership of the Camp, all Confederate veterans in good standing are invited to be present, as the question of representation at the Nasheville Centennial, and other important matters, will be considered.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No To Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your own druggist, who will guarantee a cure. Booklet and sample mailed free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

Snoring on Her Piazza.

About nine o'clock Tuesday night, Mrs. Samuel Faircloth heard a peculiar noise, like some one snoring, on her back piazza, and opening the door, found a man fast asleep, snoring big guns. As she was the only occupant of the house, she screamed for help, and in a few minutes several of her neighbors arrived. Some one went for a policeman, and the fellow was taken into custody. The man turned out to be Joe Carroll, a negro for whom a warrant has been in the hands of the officers for some time.

The Markets.

E. B. Cuthbert & Company furnish us the following from New York:

May cotton opened this morning at 7.00 and closed at 3 o'clock this afternoon at 7.03; Chicago wheat opened at 71½, closed at 70⅝; Chicago Ribs opened at 4.60, closed at 4.65; receipts of cotton to day 11,000 bales; sales of cotton 97,300 bales; receipts of hogs at Chicago 24,000.

LATEST NEWS.

Governor Russell has the state to pay Capt Day and J. C. MacRae $350 as counsel on the railroad lease injunction suit; both are general counsel for the Seaboard Air Line. ——The building committee of the Capitol Club, of Raleigh, decides to begin work at an early day on the club's $20,000 club house. ——The University of Virginia base ball team won the game at Chapel Hill Saturday by a score of 7 to 6. ——Professor Andrew D White will be appointed ambassador to Germany. ——One hundred and fifty Greeks sailed from New York Saturday to their native land to join the Greek army. ——The water flowing through a break in the levee below Carrutbersville, Mo., is equal to the volume the Mississippi carries at usual stage; the water is within four inches of the top of the levee. ——At the mouth of the St. Francis river the Mississippi is ten miles wide. ——The American Exchange-bank, of Buffalo, N. Y., goes into voluntary liquidation. ——The Lauranda returns to Philadelphia after having landed a large quantity of munitions of war in Cuba. ——The Christians have captured all the strategic positions, save one, around Canea; the Turks are beginning to lose confidence in the ability of the powers to protect them.

Judge Simonton, of the federal court, issues an order against Governor Russell, restraining him from carrying out the two acts of the last legislature reorganizing the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad; the governor says he will appoint the state's proxy when he chooses and will not ask any United States judge when he can do so. ——Among the nominations made by the president were Charlemagne Tower, of Pennsylvania, to be ambassador to Austria and Henry Clay Evans, of Tennessee, to be commissioner of pensions. ——Consul General Lee notifies the state department of the killing of C. E. Crosby, reporter of the Chicago Record, while watching an engagement. ——The Kentucky legislature still balloting for a senator. ——All nations having navies are invited to send war ships to New York at the presentation of the Grant monument to the city of New York. ——There is a strike in the Chicago tanneries. ——Judge John R. Day, of Ohio, is to be Counsul General Lee's successor at Havana. ——The flood in the Mississippi continues; the river is rising still at many points and levees are giving way; there is another heavy freshet coming down from above; at New Orleans the water is flowing over the levee in front of the French market. ——The insurgents attack the Turkish troops in the fortifications around Canea and are bombarded from the warships; the Greek troops attack and carry the works, the British admiral cables the foreign office that this is practically a declaration of war by Greece against the allied powers.

The Kentucky legislature Tuesday took several ballots for Senator. ——The president appoints Frank W. Palmer, of Illinois, public printer. ——Minister DeLome urges the Spanish authorities in Havana to secure the body of Mr. C. E Crosby, the newspaper man killed in battle, and send it to New York. ——The republican senators in caucus decide to attempt the reorganization of the senate committees; a combination has been made with several populist senators, who will support the republicans and be given good chairmanships. ——At Memphis the tug El Rio Rey is sunk; she had been used for carrying newspaper reporters through the flooded districts. ——Two men are killed and four wounded by a blast in the tunnel under the lake at Chicago. ——The general strike in the Chicago tanneries took place Tuesday; 2,000 men struck —— Corbett is to follow Fitzsimmons across the continent and will give an exhibition in every town that he does; he is determined to make Fitzsimmons fight him again. ——The cabinet at its meeting Tuesday spent most of the time discussing a brand of cigars, a box of which were opened at the meeting. ——The break in the levee ten miles below Greenville is the worst yet and thousands of feet of the levees are melting away and the water is rushing inland with frightful velocity; inhabitants are fleeing for their lives, leaving all behind; 2,000 people are already homeless The historic Jefferson Davis and Zachary Taylor plantations are doomed. ——Two more of the members of the French Chamber have been arrested, and their houses searched for complicity in the Panama scandal. ——Russia refuses to take part in the blockade of Greece.—— The Austrian government forbids the exportation of 7,000,000 cartridges purchased by Greece. ——The allied fleets again bombard Cretans; at Spenalouga the Cretans defeat the Turks and capture a vessel laden with ammunition.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Merit Talks

"Merit talks" the intrinsic value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses actual and unequalled curative power and therefore it has true merit. When you buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take it according to directions, to purify your blood, or cure any of the many blood diseases, you are morally certain to receive benefit. The power to cure is there. You are not trying an experiment. It will make your blood pure, rich and nourishing, and thus drive out the germs of disease, strengthen the nerves and build up the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best, in fact—the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills Do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Fayetteville, N. C., Post Office March 29, 1897—Unclaimed.

B—Mary Biand, S. A. Bass.
C—Jimie Clason, J. J. Cover, Corrinne Caline, D. H. Cottingham, Rittia Cox.
E—Maria Evans, Martha England, J. H. Emanuel.
J—Katie Jones.
L—G. H. Lewis.
M—W. Marchison, Ellar McGuire, Dan McMillan, A. L. McIntyre, Lillie McNeill.
S—N. A. Smith, E. A. Smith, Sarah Smith, S. P. Stuart.
T—G. O. Tatum, J. S. Williams, J. W. Wilson.

Letters received from Dead Letter Office.

Persons calling for the above letters will please say advertised.

W. D. GASTER, Postmaster.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS.

COTTON.

Good Middling,	6¾
Middling,	6¾
Tinges and Stains, Market—firm.	firm

NAVAL STORES.

Spirits,	25c
Common Rosin,	$1 25
Virgin,	1 60
Yellow Dip,	1 00

PRODUCE.

Extra Flour—sack,	$2 00@ 230
Family Flour—sack,	3 00@ 325
Hides—dry—per lb.	5@8
" —green—per lb.	@3½
Wool—washed	6@20
Bacon—hog round per lb—	6@6½
" —ham	10½@12
" —sides	7½@8
" —shoulders	5½@6
Oats—32 lbs per bushel	35@45
Peas—clay	65a70
" —mixed	65
Meal—bolted—44 lbs per bushel	40@50
" —unbolted—48 lbs per bushel	40@43
Corn—old—56 lbs per bushel	40
Onions—select—per bushel	60@65
Lard—N. C.	7½
Tallow	2½@4
Ducks	15@15
Hens—per head	25½
Spring chickens	10 a 18
Roosters—per head	15 a 20
Turkeys—per lb	8½ a 9
Guineas	15 a
Geese	25 a 30
Butter—choice yellow	12 a 15
Honey—strained—per lb	9 a 10
" —comb—per lb	8 a 10
Eggs—hen—	8a9
Feathers—new	35 a 40
Pork quite plentiful on our market	4½ 5
Peas scarce and in demand at quotation.	

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and, therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Fits Cured

From [illegible] Dr. [illegible] publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferers who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. PEKE, 7 D., 4 Cedar St., New York

Commissioner's Sale of Valuable Land.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland county, made at November term 1896, the undersigned commissioners, appointed for that purpose, will, on *Monday, May 3rd*, 1897, at the Market House, in Fayetteville, expose to sale, to the highest bidder *for cash*, that valuable tract of land, in Seventy-first Township, known as the "Lovett farm," which includes three tracks, as follows:

1st. Beginning at a stake and two pointers on the West of the grave yard at the "Camp Ground," thence with Lutterloh's line S. 76 W. 23 chains to a stake at the channel of Beaver Creek, thence with his other line S. 15 E. 13 chains to his other corner, thence S 74 W. 16 chains to a stake and pointers, thence S. 15 E. 24 chains, thence N. 76 E. 54 chains to a stake—two Gum pointers—in McPherson's line, then as it N. 16 W. 20 chains to the corner, thence N. 74 E. 11 chains to the line of the Buie 200 acres, thence as it N. 35 E. 8 chains to the corner, thence with the other line S. 55 E. 8 chains to a stake in the Buie Spring Branch, thence N. 76 E 13 chains to a stake where stood a pine in Arnett's field thence N. 14 W. 47 chains to the beginning, containing 105 acres, more or less.

2nd. Beginning at a stake and pointers in the run of Buie's Spring Branch, Washington Williams' beginning corner, thence as Williams' line N. 78 W. 8 chains to a stake, his corner, thence N. 35 E. 2 chains and 70 links to a stake in Lovett's field, thence with Lovett's line S. 55 E. direct to the beginning, containing 1 acre, more or less.

3rd. Beginning at a stake, McPherson's corner, runs thence S. 78 E. 10 chains, 50 links to a stake, McPherson's corner, thence S 12 W. 37 chains 40 links to a stake, thence N. 74 E. 14 chains to a dead pine in the field, thence N. 14 W. 24 chains to the dividing corner, thence direct to the beginning, containing 70 acres, more or less, from which 30½ acres have been sold.

This sale is made in the action entitled A. H. Slocomb vs. Richard Lovett and others, and the sale will be made subject to a rental contract for the year 1897.

It is a valuable place, and title perfect under order of the Court

GEO. M. ROSE,
H. L. COOK,
Commissioners.

March 31st, 1897.

THE ÆTNA

Is the Strongest American Fire Insurance Co.

Has been doing business continuously since 1819,
Her Reputation is the best to-day.
Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.
Take out a policy on your property.

R. R. HUSKE, Agent.

FIFTY DOLLARS A WEEK EASILY MADE. Agents wanted in every locality for Hon. W. J. Bryan's great and only book, "The First Battle." The best seller ever produced. Agents are taking as many as 200 orders per week. Beware of fraudulent imitations. Send for outfit and begin work at once. W. B. CONKEY COMPANY, Publishers, 341 Dearborn Street, Chicago. 3-20 97-wed-sat 8t

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect February 7th, 1897.

NORTH BOUND.	No 2 Daily.
Leave Wilmington,	7:50 a m
Arrive Fayetteville,	11:00 "
Leave Fayetteville,	11:21 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	11:27 "
Leave Sanford,	1:00
Leave Climax,	2:55
Arrive Greensboro,	3:25
Leave Greensboro,	3:35
Leave Stokesdale,	4:23
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:55
Leave Rural Hall,	5:26 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:50

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily.
Leave Mt. Airy,	8:40 a.
Leave Rural Hall,	10:04 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10:32 "
Leave Stokesdale,	11:07 "
Arrive Greensboro,	11:55 "
Leave Greensboro,	12:15 p m
Leave Climax,	12:43 "
Leave Sanford,	2:55 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:12 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:18 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:35 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:45 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8:20 a. m
Arrive Maxton,	9:25 "
Leave Maxton,	9:33 "
Leave Red Springs,	9:52 "
Leave Hope Mills,	10:47 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	11:08 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:28 p. m
Leave Hope Mills,	4:49 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:36 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:09 "
Leave Maxton,	6:17 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:45 a m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	11:07 "
Arrive Madison	11:55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m
Leave Stokesdale,	1:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:25 "
Leave Climax,	4:20 "
Arrive Ramseur,	6:05 "

† MEALS.

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule, Dec. 13, 1896.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Leave Weldon 11:50 a m, 9:44 p m; arrive Rocky Mount 12:52 a m, 10:39 p m.
Leave Tarboro 12:12 a m.
Leave Rocky Mount 1: 0 p m, 10:39 p m, 5:40 a m, 12:45 p m.
Leave Wilson 2:05 p m, 11:18 p m, 6:15 a m, 2:12 p m.
Leave Selma 2:56 p m.
Leave Fayetteville 4:15 p m, 1:07 a m.
Arrive Florence 6:55 p m, 3:14 a m.
Leave Goldsboro 3:10 p m, 7:00 a m.
Leave Magnolia 4:16 p m, 8:03 a m.
Arrive Wilmington 5:41 p m, 9:30 a m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Leave Florence, 8:45 a m, 8:35 p m.
Leave Fayetteville, 11:20 a m, 10.20 p m.
Leave Selma, 1:00 a m.
Arrive Wilson, 1:42 a m, 12:10 p m
Leave Wilmington, 9:30 a m, 7:15 p m.
Leave Magnolia, 10:39 a m, 8:55 p m.
Leave Goldsboro, 12:01 a m, 10:19 p m
Leave Wilson, 1:42 p m, 12:15 p m. 10:23 p m 12:42 p m.
Arrive Rocky Mount, 2:33 p m, 12:53 p m, 11:55 p m, 1:20 p m.
Leave Tarboro, 12:12 p m.
Leave Rocky Mount, 2:33 p m, 12:53 a m.
Arrive Weldon, 3:39 p m, 1:44 a m.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 4:10 P M, Halifax 4:26 P M, arrives Scotland Neck at 5:20 P M. Greenville 6:57 P M., Kinston 7:55 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M, Weldon 11:20 A M, daily except Sunday

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:00 A. M., and 2 P. M., arrive Parmele 9:50 A. M., and 3:40 P. M., returning leave Parmele 9:50 A M. and 6:30 P. M., arrive Washington 11. 5 A. M., and 7:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily at 5:30 1 M, arrives Plymouth 7:40 P M; Returning leaves Plymouth 7:30 A M, arrives Tarboro 9:50 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 7:10 A M, arriving Smithfield 8:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:55 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrives Rocky Mount 9:0 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 11:10 A M. and 9:15 P M. Returning leaves Clinton at 7:00 A M., and 3:00 P M.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points north daily, all rail via Richmond. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina railroad for Norfolk and all points North via Norfolk.

H. M. EMMERSON, Gen'l Pass Agent,
J. R KENLEY, Gen'l Manager. T. M. EMMERSON, Traffic Manager

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Lumber and Building Material

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Thoroughly Dried Material Always On Hand.

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOULDINGS

Farming Implements

OF ALL KINDS,

Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Ploughs, Forks, &c

SIX FT. WIRE NETTING

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER ON THIS MATERIAL

Steam Fixtures for Saw Mills

Agent for the Frick Company Engines and Machinery

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON PLANTS OF ANY CAPACITY.

Yours Respectfully,

WALTER WATSON.

KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN!

Surely if the word REGULATOR is not on a package it is not

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

Nothing else is the same. It cannot be and never has been put up by any one except

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

And it can be easily told by their TRADE MARK—

THE RED Z.

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

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RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK - - $250,000.00.

No deposits received on interest.

H. W. LILLY, President,
A. A. McKETHAN, Vice Prest.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C.

The Clyde Steamsnip Co.

New York Wilmington, N. C.

—AND—

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK

Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.

S. S. PAWNEE.....Saturday, March 27
S. S. CROATAN.....Saturday, April 3

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

S S. CROATAN.....Monday, March 29
S. S. PAWNEE.....Saturday, April 3

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

S. S. PAWNEE.....Tuesday, March 30
S. S. CROATAN.....Tuesday, April 6

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES,
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
Bowling Green N. Y.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of Five Executions directed to the undersigned from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland county in the case of Robert Gilmore's Estate, and David Bryant, Administrator, against Tom Gilmore, Henry Gilmore, Gillis Gilmore, Hessie Gilmore and John Wilson, Lillie Wilson and Joseph Wilson, I will, on Monday the 19th day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Court House door, of said county, sell to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy said Executions, all the right title and interest of the above defendants in the following Real Estate: Lot No. 3, Lot No. 5, Lot No. 6, Lot No. 8, and Lot No. 10, in the devision of said Estate.

The above described Land is located in Gray's Creek Township.

This March 18th, 1897.

McD. GEDDIE, Sheriff
Cumberland County.

Sale of Valuable Lot.

By virtue of an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina ratified February 23rd, 1897, I will expose

Three Fire Alarms—No Damage.

The Chicora boys had a lively time from Thursday evening to Friday noon, answering three alarms in that time. The first alarm was at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. It was caused by a curtain in the dining room of the residence of Mr. W. N. Williams on Person street catching fire. The flames were extinguished before the company reached the spot.

At the same time the company was answering the above alarm, an alarm was sent in for a fire at Mr. O. B. Wightman's residence on Cool Spring street, but, everyone supposing it was the Williams fire, no notice was taken of it. The cause of this alarm was a hearth-rug on fire, ignited from a coal from the grate. Mrs. Wightman, who was the only person in the house at the time, put out the flames.

The second alarm was at 9 o'clock Friday morning. The fire was at the residence of Mr. G. A. Thomson on Haymount. The roof caught from a spark and was in a light blaze when discovered. A few buckets of water and the fire was out. No damage done.

The third alarm was rung at 12 o'clock and had for its origin no better cause than that two hours previous Miss Maggie Ellison had discovered her house on Dick street full of smoke, and,not being able to find the cause, had sent for some of her neighbors to help her search. They soon found that the smoke came from a brush fire near by, having been blown into the house by the high winds.

Three Negro Aldermen.

Wilmington has three negro aldermen, that is unless the courts decide against the new election law.

The municipal election was held yesterday, and resulted as follows:

First Ward—A. J. Walker, colored, republican.
Second Ward—Wm. E. Springer, democrat.
Third Ward—Owen Fennell, democrat.
Fourth Ward—W. E. Yopp, democrat.
Fifth Ward—Elijah M. Green, colored, republican.

To these are to be added the following five appointed by Governor Russell.

First Ward—Dr. S. P. Wright, republican.
Second Ward—John G. Norwood, colored, republican.
Third Ward—B. F. Keith, silver party.
Fourth Ward—Andrew J. Hewlett, republican.
Fifth Ward—D. J. Benson, republican.

The old board will refuse to give up their seats, contending that the act amending the charter is unconstitutional.

Extraordinary Catch of Fish.

The oldest fishermen do not remember a better season than the present for shad. One of them told an OBSERVER reporter this morning that he had already caught forty this week and expects to bring the total up to one hundred by Saturday night. He says that as many shad will have been caught in our waters this week as were caught the whole of last season. The abundance of shad this year is in part attributed to the recent law against the use of wire nets near the mouth of the Cape Fear. These fish were never so cheap before. A good sized buck can be bought for 20 cents and a roe for 30 cents. The first rock fish of the season was caught yesterday and it was an immense fellow, weighing 40 pounds.

A Valuable Patent.

Three Fayetteville boys, Messrs. W. J. Melvin and A. L. and W. H. Newberry, have just had patented an invention that will in all likelihood bring them a small fortune. It is a machine for putting locking plates in the rails and pins in the posts of bedstead frames. All this work is now done by hand and this machine will do the work of six men.

The young men have a machine at work now in Newberry's factory. Mr. Melvin is the inventor, but all three have pooled together and formed a company.

The company expect to compel every furniture factory in the world to use their machine, claiming that it will be impossible for a factory not using the machine to compete with one that does.

Norman Smith in Alabama

Fayetteville people will rejoice in the good luck which Mr. Norman Smith, son of ex Sheriff J. B. Smith, is having in Alabama. He has been in Alabama about a year in the turpentine business. The Montgomery Tribune of a recent date contains the following:

Messrs. Melton & Smith have purchased the entire turpentine business of Mr. Able, and will move the business to Hartford. These two gentlemen are benefactors to any community. They are indeed hustlers. Their pay roll amounts to some $3,000 monthly, and is a big item to our merchants.

The New York World says that the New York Journal has been run at a loss of two million dollars up to date; that $650,000 has been lost on the Mail and Express; the Times, which was worth a million dollars when Jones died, has lost three or four hundred thousand dollars; and that C. P. Huntington has lost $1,000,000 in newspaper enterprises. The world says so, it must be so.

Death of Mr. "Pat" Alderman.

Mr. P. F. Alderman, a brother of Col. Wm. Alderman of this city and a resident of Cumberland county many years ago, died on the 19th of this month in Mexia, Texas, in the 65th year of his age. He is well remembered by the older citizens of Fayetteville.

Grey Hounds.

Up to the 19th of March Mr. I. B. Hawley's Sprite and Mr. H. M. Pate's Dinah were, so far as known, the only full blooded Grey Hounds in Fayetteville, but on the 20th there were eleven, Mr. Pate's Dinah assuming the mothership of nine of them.

A Big Carp.

Mr. J. D. Barber, of Gray's Creek, caught a carp Wednesday in the Cape Fear river that weighed 14½ pounds. This is probably the largest carp caught in this section in recent times.

That Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and relieves a vast amount of suffering is not a theory but a well known fact,

Cancer Of the Breast.

Mr. A. H. Crausby, of 158 Kerr St., Memphis, Tenn., says that his wife paid no attention to a small lump which appeared in her breast, but it soon developed into a cancer of the worst type, and notwithstanding the treatment of the best physicians, it continued to spread and grow rapidly, eating two holes in her breast. The doctors soon pronounced her incurable. A celebrated New York specialist then treated her, but she continued to grow worse and when informed that both her aunt and grandmother had died from cancer he gave the case up as hopeless.

Someone then recommended S.S.S. and though little hope remained, she begun it, and an improvement was noticed. The cancer commenced to heal and when she had taken several bottles it disappeared entirely, and although several years have elapsed, not a sign of the disease has ever returned.

A Real Blood Remedy.

S.S.S. (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) is a real blood remedy, and never fails to cure Cancer, Eczema, Rheumatism Scrofula, or any other blood disease.

Our books will be mailed free to any address. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta Ga.

SSS

From Saturday's Daily.

St. Joseph's Church.

We announced yesterday the coming dedication of St. Joseph's Church, and the arrival of the Right Reverend Doctor Watson, Bishop of East Carolina, who is to perform that solemn service according to the rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to-morrow.

As our town readers know, the church is the gift to the Diocese of East Carolina, in trust for the use of St. Joseph's colored congregation of this city, of Mrs. W. F. Cochran of New York and Fayetteville, a charitable lady whose munificent benefactions we have several times had occasion to chronicle.

It is probable that, with the exception of Mr. Vanderbilt's church at Biltmore, there is no church interior in the State so beautiful as that of St. Joseph's, the little church on Ramsey street which is about to be devoted to the service of God. It would not be possible to convey in words a just idea of it; for although many other churches in the State have cost more, none can exceed the tastefulness and appropriateness of every detail of the finish and fittings of this one. The chancel choir stalls and the benches in the body of the church are of highly polished oak, and the window glasses are of novel and handsome designs. The chancel, which is at the East, is supplied with rich carpeting and other appropriate fittings. An elegant baptismal font, in memory of the late Rev. Dr. Huske, who was the pastor of this church, is placed at the West end. The gas fixtures are of wrought iron. The bibles and prayer books and hymn books in the chancel are bound in red Turkey morocco, and are very handsome; while the racks in all the seats are filled with both prayer books and hymnals of neat designs.

The whole work has been under the supervision of Mr. Robert Strange, C. E., the contractor and builder being Mr. W. C. Bain, who is gaining quite a reputation here in his line; and great credit is due both of these gentlemen for the painstaking and conscientious manner in which they have performed the important duties entrusted to them.

Bryan's Quail.

We received the following interesting letter Friday morning from a subscriber in Texas, which we take the liberty of publishing:

MEXIA, TEXAS, March 23rd, 1897.
FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Enclosed find N. Y. check for $2 00 to pay my subscription to March 17th, as per bill rendered. While I am not in accord with you on your political views, on the money question, still I like to take the OBSERVER. You certainly are a Bryan man from start to finish.

Mr. Bryan spent 3 days here during his lecture tour in Texas. At the time I was laid up with the grippe and did not get to see him, but he remembered me by sending me a quail that he shot while out on a hunt.

A bird does not taste well to one that has grippe, but owing to the fact that Mr. B. killed the bird, I undertook to eat it, and strange to say, felt better after disposing of the quail. I sent word to Mr. Bryan that I was certainly under obligations to him,but that the way he killed that bird was not in accord with my ideas of how he should have killed it. Instead of finding 16 shot in the bird there was only ONE shot, thus proving conclusively that Mr. B. was for the single standard when it came to LEAD.

I admire Mr. Bryan as a sharp, shrewd, and smart man, but can't feel that he should be the President of the U. S. * *

Yours truly,
W. L. MURPHY.

[Mr. Murphy is cashier of the First National Bank of Mexia, Texas.]

A Municipal Muddle.

There are three claimants to the mayorship of Wilmington, and three Boards of Aldermen claim to be the lawful representatives.

The republican board, five of whom were appointed by Governor Russell, met yesterday and elected Dr S P. Wright mayor. The democratic aldermen, elected by the people, met and elected Mr. H. McL. Green mayor. The present democratic mayor and the board of aldermen refuse to surrender.

All these boards met at the City Hall with their attorneys and organized. The Courts will be called upon to decide the contention.

"Bonds" or "No Bonds."

In another column will be found the act authorizing the city of Fayetteville to hold an election as to whether bonds shall be issued for an electric light plant. Mayor Cook has appointed July 13th as the day for holding the election.

LATEST NEWS.

There was an effort made to have T. K. Bruner retained as secretary to the board of agriculture, but the majority were for a clean sweep; the board decided not to make an exhibit at the Tennessee centennial exposition. ——In the joint ballot for senator in the Kentucky legislature Wednesday Hunter gained one vote, but there was no election; the Hunter men were unsuccessful in efforts for a second ballot. ——The supreme court of Kentucky decides that banks must pay tax as other property. ——A mercantile firm at Paris, Texas, makes an assignment.—— The Dekalb county bank, at Maysville, Mo., suspends. ——At Reading, Pa., the Acme bicycle factory is damaged by fire to the extent of $75,000. ——Fourteen miles from Nashville, Tenn., an entire family named Ade, consisting of five members, were burned to death in their house; it is thought to have been a case of murder for the purpose of robbery. ——At Edgefield, S. C., William Harris was killed by J. W. Thurmond, solicitor of the Fifth circuit; the latter immediately surrendered himself to the authorities.—— Two British merchant vessels bound for Crete for cargoes of oil are forbidden entrance by the blockading fleets; Greek vessels attempting to enter will be fired on. ——A British foreign office official says our government has taken all the meaning out of the arbitration treaty and England will hardly accept it as now framed.

John Groves, on trial in Raleigh is convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. ——T. M. Argo is the newest applicant for the federal judgeship. ——An immense fly-wheel in the Edgar Thompson works at Pittsburg explodes; one man killed, another fatally injured and much property wrecked. ——The Kentucky legislature takes another unsuccessful ballot for senator——Detectives watch Kentucky legislators to keep them from being bribed in the senatorial contest. ——At Kansas City yesterday the Missouri river was within 2.8 feet of the danger line and was expected to go one foot higher by to-day. —— The Three Friends was taken into custody at Jacksonville yesterday by the marshall of the federal court. ——An Austian cruiser of the fleet blockading Crete captures two Greek vessels trying to carry supplies to the insurgents. ——In the event of the blockade of Greece by the allied powers England will acquiesce, but will take no part in the blockade.

The president appointed James Milliken Marshall of the Western district of North Carolina. ——A deal is being arranged between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Seaboard Air Line by which the latter will use the former's line to New York and the Baltimore and Ohio use such of the Seaboard's track as it desires. —— The board of agriculture decided to oust all persons in the experiment station if as good men can be secured. ——The president has decided to dispose the postmaster at Grafton, W. Va., for engrging in a prize fight. ——The mayor of Baltimore removed from office George W. Bryant, colored, superintendent of the middle division of the street cleaning department; he admits having systematically swindled the city and the 75 colored men under him. ——Mr. Forman, commissioner of internal revenue and Claude M. Johnson, chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, are to be retained in office by President McKinley as reward for their services during the late campaign; they were gold democrrts. ——The H. P. Nail Company works at Cleveland, Ohio, are closed on account of a strike for higher wages. ——The government of Greece sends to the powers a protest against the blockade of Crete as being inhumane in preventing the island from being provisioned.—— The forces of the allied powers occupy Malaxa, from which the Cretans had driven the Turkish troops. ——The outlook for the Spanish in the Phillipine Islands is very gloomy. ——The French government wants a credit of $160,000,000 for building forty-five large warships and 175 torpedo boats.

Attempted Robbery.

Friday night an attempt was made to rob the residence of Mr. Joseph Holden on Massey's Hill. About 11 o'clock Mr. Holden heard a noise near the kitchen and slipping to the back door saw a man leap from the kitchen window. The robber was joined by another fellow, who had evidently been on the watch, and they both scampered off. Mr. Holden chased them some distance, but was outstripped. Nothing was missing, the man having no doubt just entered the house when disturbed.

DIED.

TOLAR—At her residence in Cumberland county, N. C., March 20, 1897, Sister SARAH A. TOLAR, wife of J. T. Tolar, aged 74 years. She was the daughter of the late Nathan Williamson. She leaves an aged husband and seven children. She has been a member of the Baptist church for fifty-three years, and a sufferer from asthma for thirty-six years, and bore her affliction with great patience and resignation, and passed away without a struggle.

FRIEND.

When the blood is kept pure and the system thoroughly invigorated by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, sudden changes of temperature and extremes of heat and cold, to characteristic of certain climates, are rarely attended with injurious results. Take it now.

If the care of the hair were made a part of a lady's education, we should not see so many gray heads, and the use of Hall's Hair Renewer would be unnecessary.

Why will you buy bitter nauseating tonic when GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC is a pleasant as Lemon Syrup Your druggist is authorized to refund the money in every case where it fails to cure. Price, 50 cents.

Cramps, Colic, Colds, Croup, Coughs, Toothache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all Bowel Complaints.

A Sure, Safe, Quick Cure for these troubles is

Pain-Killer

It is the trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes. Used internally or externally.

Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere.

25c. and 50c. bottles.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

NATURE'S BEST REMEDY.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND PREVENTS NERVOUS BREAKDOWN.

Spring has come.
It is time for all persons to think seriously of their health.
But that doesn't mean taking the first spring remedy that happens to be offered.
Persons who make it their business to get the most effective remedy to be had are sure to carry home Paine's celery compound. No other remedy is capable of cleansing the blood, nourishing the nerves and regulating the bowels and divestive organs like Paine's celery compound.
If you are troubled at all by rheumatism, neuralgia, headaches or sleeplessness, even if these attacks come only now and then, now is the time to purify the system of them. Don't procrastinate and daily till frightened into doing something when you find the task of getting well has assumed desperate proportions.
Paine's celery compound will cure kidney trouble, heart palpitation and disordered liver accurately, intelligently and permanently when other remedies only raise hopes that are never fulfilled.
Paine's celery compound, which owes its origin to the most distinguished physician and investigator this country ever produced, Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., L. L. D., of Dartmouth College, has been publicly indorsed among medical experts as the only spring remedy in any sense entitled to that name.
It can be said without fear of contradiction that no other remedy can truthfully refer to men and women as responsible, so trustworthy, so convincing, because of their straightforward, enthusiastic and easily-verified testimonials in praise of Paine's celery compound.
It is foolish to take poor health "philosophically" these spring days. There is no reason why anyone should sit hands in lap, and submit to headaches, poor appetite, continual tired feeling or constipation. If every disheartened invalid will go right at getting well by using Paine's celery compound, that person will be astonished and delighted with the quickness with which this wonderful remedy is able to call a halt to wasting diseases, diseases of debility and a "run-down" condition.
Paine's celery compound does wonders in making people well.
Here is what a woman, an ambitious and hard working member of the legal profession in New York city, says of this great remedy:

220 4th Ave., New York.

While a student in the New York university law school and under great pressure from work and study, I was advised to take Paine's celery compound. I did so and its beneficial results to one whose nerves are under the trial of severe mental effort, I am only too ready to assert. After taking three bottles I found that it produced quietness of nerves and induced sleep very beneficial to my health. For those troubled with insomnia I can heartily recommend it as a harmless inducer of sleep on account of its quieting effect on the nerves

Yours very truly,
Florence H. Dangerfield,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Paine's celery compound, which makes the weak strong, has received testimonials from thousands of people who had almost despaired of ever again being in perfect health.

Fine Tailoring

in all the latest styles—each garment, cut and trimmed and finished by expert workmen under our personal supervision — designers direct from Paris and London.

Fashionable Fabrics

made by the best Foreign and Domestic Mills in exclusive patterns, from the finest grade of selected wool—the neatest designs and newest shades.

Modest Prices

that our unusual facilities and heavy cash purchases makes it possible for us to quote—your local merchant tailor absolutely CANNOT *meet them.*

The Royal Tailors, Chicago, U. S. A.
The largest Custom Tailoring Establishment in the world.
HOLLINGSWORTH & HOLLAND, Agts.

Hon. W. J. Bryan's Book

ALL who are interested in furthering the sale of *Hon. W. J. Bryan's new book* should correspond immediately with the publishers. The work will contain

An account of his campaign tour . . .
His biography, written by his wife . .
His most important speeches . . . .
The results of the campaign of 1896.
A review of the political situation . .

AGENTS WANTED

Mr. Bryan has announced his intention of devoting one-half of all royalties to furthering the cause of bimetallism. There are already indications of an enormous sale. Address

W. B. CONKEY COMPANY, Publishers,
341-351 Dearborn St....CHICAGO.

ONLY $40 With Coupon

No. 120 TOP BUGGY

BUY DIRECT OF MANUFACTURERS
BUGGIES, ROAD WAGONS, SURREYS VEHICLES
Shipped anywhere to anyone at WHOLESALE PRICES.
ONE OF OUR EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
READ DESCRIPTION CAREFULLY

PIANO OR CORNING BODY, END OR BENT SEAT, 3 or 4 bow LEATHER QUARTER Top, Patent coupler fasteners, head lining of best wool cloth, all cloth covered seams and closed dusters in quarters, SPRING BACK, cloth or fancy leather cushions, Sarven wheels, with 1¼ in. tread, 14-16 in. double cushioned and tantal bed, 4 and 5 bow springs of best quality. Body is 23½ in. wide by 52 in. long, made of best seasoned ash frame and poplar panels, thoroughly glued, screwed and plugged. Double [illegible] full length. All fittings, clips, bolts, etc., made of best Norway iron. Top, Dasher and first-class throughout. Bodies painted a rich black, gears Brewster green, hand-somely striped. Each buggy complete with shafts, leather dash boot, carpet anti-rattlers, etc. A written warranty with each buggy.

$45.00 is our SPECIAL WHOLESALE PRICE for this buggy. Never before sold for less, but to introduce our stock in your locality we have decided to make a special cash offer direct to every reader of this paper an opportunity to get a splendidly $75.00 buggy at the lowest price ever offered. Send us $45.00 and coupon we will ship this handsome buggy, securely packed and crated and delivered on board cars. Do not miss this opportunity to get a thoroughly High Grade Up to-Date Buggy at the lowest price ever offered. Remember we do not offer this a "cheap buggy," but as a strictly high-grade vehicle in every respect. If you want a cheaper buggy or some other style, write for our large illustrated catalogue showing 60 different styles of Vehicles and Harness. We can sell you a top buggy as low as $23.50, better grades for $30 and upwards. Money refunded if not as represented after thorough inspection and examination. Coupon must positively accompany this advertisement to obtain this special price.

Coupon No. 1553
GOOD FOR
$5.00
If sent with Order for
No. 120 Top Buggy
or
No. 345 Road Wagon

OR

This Elegant Road Wagon WITH COUPON $25.50

No. 345 ROAD WAGON

ROAD WAGONS—We have all styles, but this one is the most popular. Any dealer will ask you $45.00 for it. Our wholesale price is only $30. Send us $25.00 and coupon and it is yours. Guaranteed to be made of selected material thoroughly seasoned, best end or side springs, Sarven patent wheels, cushion Evan's leather trimmings, double reach ironed full length, 15-16 in. strap axles, patent leather dash, painting only black, gears Brewster green or carmine, finely striped, and finely finished throughout. A written warranty with each wagon and money refunded if not as represented. [illegible] Prices will be higher next season. Address in full.

CASH BUYERS' UNION,
158 W. Van Buren St., Bx. 1553, Chicago, Ill.

AN ACT

To Authorize The City of Fayetteville to Establish and Operate a System of Electric Lights and Motive Power.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That the City of Fayetteville be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to purchase, hold, erect and establish all necessary land, works and machinery, wherewith to furnish electric lights and motive power for the use of the city and its citizens, and for persons living in its suburbs.

Sec. 2. For the foregoing purposes, it shall be lawful for the said The City of Fayetteville to issue and sell at a price not less than par the coupon bonds of said city, to an amount not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000), said bonds to be in denominations of one hundred dollars ($100) and five hundred dollars ($500), and to run for a period of thirty years from the issue of the same, and to bear interest at a rate not to exceed six per centum per annum, payable semi annually on the first days of June and December of each year after their issue.

Sec. 3. Said coupon bonds shall be numbered in succession, shall be signed by the Mayor and Secretary, and it shall be the duty of Secretary and of the Treasurer to keep an accurate account of the same.

Sec. 4. The coupons of said bonds shall be receivable by the tax collector and Treasurer of the City of Fayetteville in payment of loans and all dues to the City.

Sec. 5. It shall be lawful for said, "The City of Fayetteville," in addition to lighting the streets and public buildings of the City, to provide lights and motive power for private use at such rentals as may be agreed upon, and the receipts arising from such rentals, shall be specifically kept by the Treasurer of the City, who shall render an accurate account of the same monthly, and such receipts shall be applied to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the coupons may fall due, and to the further purpose of creating a sinking fund of three hundred dollars ($300.00) per annum, which sinking fund of three hundred dollars, it shall be the duty of the authorities of said City, to lay aside annually from the funds in the Treasury, and any surplus from said rentals in excess of the amount sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds, and the sinking fund herein provided for, shall be applied to the payment of the operating expenses of the plant, and any deficiency in the amount necessary for the payment of either interest, the sinking fund or the operating expenses of said system of electric lights and motive power shall be paid from the current tax receipts of said City and shall be charged as necessary light expenses. Should there be any excess from private rentals over the amount necessary to pay said interest and the sinking fund and the operating expenses such excess shall be used for the payment of the ordinary expenses and liabilities of the City.

Sec. 6. All executors, administrators and guardians and all other persons acting in a fiduciary capacity are hereby authorized and empowered to invest the funds entrusted to them, in said bonds.

Sec. 7. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the Mayor of the city of Fayetteville within twenty days after the ratification of this act to publish this act in full for a period of thirty days, in some newspaper published in said city, and at the same time, and in same newspaper, to give notice of an election to be held in the Market House, in said city, on a day to be specified in said advertisement for the purpose of approving or disapproving this act by popular vote.

Sec. 9. The Board of Aldermen of said "The City of Fayetteville" shall appoint a registrar of voters for said city who shall register such citizens thereof as are not at present registered and who would be entitled to vote at such election and shall cause such publication and notice to be given as are provided by section seven (7) of chapter 153 of the Private Laws of 1893.

Sec. 10. The duties of the Registrar so to be appointed, the Registration and the Oath of Election shall be as provided by sections eight (8), nine (9) and ten (10) of said chapter 153 of the Private Laws of 1893.

Sec. 11. The Board of Aldermen of said city shall appoint two Judges of Election to hold said election, and the duties and powers and qualifications of said judges of election shall be the same as are provided by said chapter 153 of the Private Laws of 1893; and all matters and questions as to the election herein provided for, shall be determined according to the provisions of said chapter 153 of the Private Laws of 1893, sections seven to fourteen inclusive of both

Sec. 12. The ballots to be used at the election herein provided for, shall be upon white paper and without device and shall contain the words "Bonds" or "No Bonds" only; Provided that this act shall be inoperative or of no effect unless first submitted to and approved by a majority of the qualified voters of Fayetteville, N. C., upon an election called by the Mayor upon thirty days notice, and at such election all persons who are entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly shall vote and the election shall be held in the wards of the city as referred to in the laws of the General Assembly of 1893, or be void; the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County shall appoint one Registrar and one Judge for each ward, who shall be paid by the city, as other elective officers are now paid for similar purposes, and shall be conducted in all respects as elections held for members of the General Assembly and under the direction and control of the Sheriff of the county and such deputies as he may appoint; the result of such election shall be made to the Clerk of the said Superior Court and if a majority of the voters shall have cast their ballots for "Lights" then this Act shall take effect and be in force, but if a majority shall have voted "Against Lights," then this Act shall be inoperative and void; the ballots shall be upon any color of paper and printed or written, or partly printed or written, and may be with or without device. When the result of said election shall be declared, by the Clerk of the Superior Court, he shall report the same to the Mayor, who shall have the same recorded upon the records of Fayetteville, N. C., and this Act shall, or shall not be in effect nor have any validity except upon the ascertainment of the will of the qualified voters so expressed at the ballot box, and in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 13 This Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification by a majority of the qualified voters of of City of Fayetteville voting "Bonds."

Ratified this 8th day of March, 1897.

The election above provided for will be held on Tuesday, July 13th, 1897, in the several wards of the city, the places to be hereafter designated.

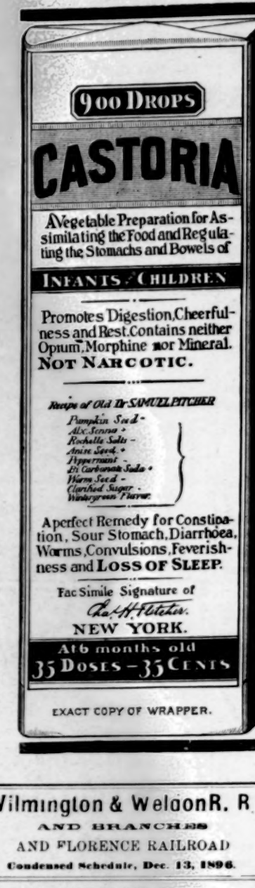
W. S. COOK,
Mayor.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

Prevention better than cure. Tutt's Liver Pills will not only cure, but if taken in time will prevent

Sick Headache, dyspepsia, biliousness, malaria, constipation, jaundice, torpid liver and kindred diseases.

TUTT'S Liver PILLS
ABSOLUTELY CURE.


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher. IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R

AND BRANCHES
AND FLORENCE RAILROAD
Condensed Schedule, Dec. 13, 1896.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Leave Weldon 11:50 a m, 9:45 p m; arrive Rocky Mount 12:52 a m, 10:39 p m
Leave Tarboro 12:12 a m
Leave Rocky Mount 1: 0 p m, 10: 9 p m, 5:10 a m, 12:45 p m.
Leave Wilson 2:05 p m, 11:18 p m, 6: 5 a m, 2:12 p m
Leave Selma 2:53 p m.
Leave Fayetteville 4:15 p m, 1:07 a m.
Arrive Florence 6:55 p m, 3: 4 a m.
Leave Goldsboro 2:10 p m, 7:00 a m.
Leave Magnolia 4: 6 p m, 2:53 a m.
Arrive Wilmington 5:40 p m, 3:30 a m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Leave Florence, 8:45 a m, 8:35 p m.
Leave Fayetteville, 11:20 a m, 10:20 p m.
Leave Selma, 1:00 a m.
Arrive Wilson, 1:42 a m, 12:10 p m
Leave Wilmington, 9:15 a m, 7: 5 p m.
Leave Magnolia, 10:39 a m, 8:55 p m.
Leave Goldsboro, 12:01 a m, 10:19 p m
Leave Wilson, 1:42 p m, 12:15 p m. 10:23 p m 12:12 p m
Arrive Rocky Mount, 2:33 p m, 12:53 p m, 11:5- p m, 1:20 p m.
Leave Tarboro, 12:12 p m
Leave Rocky Mount, 2:33 p m, 12:53 a m.
Arrive Weldon, 3:39 p m, 1:44 a m.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 4:10 P M, Halifax 4:28 P M, arrives Scotland Neck at 5:20 P M. Greenville 6:57 P M., Kinston 7:55 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M, Weldon 11:20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:00 A. M., and 2 P. M., arrive Parmele 9:50 A. M., and 3:40 P. M., returning leave Parmele 9:50 A M. and 6:30 P. M., arrive Washington 11. 5 A. M. and 7:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily at 5:30 P M, arrives Plymouth 7:40 P M; Returning leaves Plymouth 7:30 A M, arrives Tarboro 9.50 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 7:10 A M, arriving Smithfield 8:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5: 5 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope at 6 A M, Nashville 6:35 A M, arrives Rocky Mount 9:0 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 11:10 A M. and 9:15 P M. Returning leaves Clinton at 7:00 A M., and 3:00 P M.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points north daily, all rail via Richmond. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina railroad for Norfolk and all points North via Norfolk.

H. M. EMMERSON, Gen'l Pass Agent,
J. R. KENLEY, Gen'l Manager. T. M. EMMERSON, Traffic Manager

The Clyde Steamship Co.

AND
Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK
Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.

S. S. PAWNEE ..... Saturday, March 27
S. S. CROATAN ..... Saturday, April 3

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

S. S. CROATAN ..... Monday, March 29
S. S. PAWNEE ..... Saturday, April 3

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

S. S. PAWNEE ..... Tuesday, March 30
S. S. CROATAN ..... Tuesday, April 6

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Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect February 7th, 1897.

NORTH BOUND.	No 2 Daily
Leave Wilmington,	7:50 a m
Arrive Fayetteville,	11:06
Leave Fayetteville,	11:21
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	11:27
Leave Sanford,	1:06
Leave Climax,	2:55
Arrive Greensboro,	3:37
Leave Greensboro,	3:53
Leave Stokesdale,	4:23
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:55
Leave Rural Hall,	5:26
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:30

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	8:40 a m
Leave Rural Hall,	10:04
Leave Walnut Cove	10:32
Leave Stokesdale,	11:07
Arrive Greensboro,	11:55
Leave Greensboro,	12:15 p m
Leave Climax,	12:45
Leave Sanford,	2:35
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:12
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:18
Leave Fayetteville,	4:35
Arrive Wilmington,	7:45

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8:20 a m
Arrive Maxton,	9:25
Leave Maxton,	9:35
Leave Red Springs,	9:52
Leave Hope Mills,	10:47
Arrive Fayetteville,	11:08

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:20 p m
Leave Hope Mills,	4:49
Leave Red Springs,	5:36
Arrive Maxton,	6:09
Leave Maxton,	6:17
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:20

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 Mixed, Daily Except Sunday
Leave Ramseur,	6:45 a m
Leave Climax,	8:35
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20
Leave Greensboro,	9:35
Leave Stokesdale,	11:07
Arrive Madison	11:55

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday
Leave Madison,	12:30 p m
Leave Stokesdale,	1:28
Arrive Greensboro,	2:40
Leave Greensboro,	3:25
Leave Climax,	4:20
Arrive Ramseur,	6:05

† MEALS.

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the North Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY, General Manager.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned, having duly qualified as administrator of the estate of Joseph C. Hodges, deceased, requests all parties having claims against the estate to present them as soon as convenient—not later than Feb. 6, 1898.

B. R. HUSKE,
Administrator of J. C. Hodges.

Administrator's Notice.

Having this day qualified as administrator of the estate of Rev. D. D. McBryde, deceased, all persons holding claims against the estate are hereby notified to present them duly proved on or before the 11th day of March, 1898, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

B. T. McBRYDE, Admr.
N. W. RAY, Att'y. 3-18-98

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.